BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826. [NUMBER 1764.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Half-yearly General Register of sums deposited in the Military Pay Department, on account of the Estates of deceased Native Officers, and Sepoys, under the General Order of Government dated 3d July, 1823.

When deposited.	By Whom deposited.	Where deposited.	On Account of whose Estate	Of which Troop or Company.	Of what Regiment.	When Died.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
1826 Feb. 27	Lieut. and Adjut. B, McMahon 15th Regiment	Mil'y. Pay Office, Presidency	Private Sew Loll Sing.	1st Company	15th Regt. N. I.		9 2 48		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Kisnajee	ditto,	ditto.		6 3 77		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Heera Sing	ditto,	ditto,		6 2 76		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Hutty Sing	ditto,	ditto,		5 2 83		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Munsahit Sing	ditto.	ditto,		11 2 55		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Mogam Khan	ditto,	ditto,		17 1 25		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Loll Sing	ditto.	ditto,		36 2 70		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Doolam Sing	ditto,	ditto,		14 1 55	108 3 89	
1825 Nov. 1	Lieut. and Adjut. Rollings 2d or Gren. Regiment	Pay Office, Baroda S. F.	Trooper Nengew	5th Troop	1st Regt. Lt. Cav.	21 Sept. 1823.	5 0 45		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Elloo Chowan	1st ditto,	ditto,	20 Feb. 1824.	9 3 06		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Nund Loll	5th ditto,	ditto,	22 March do.	9 1 00		
	Lieut. and Adjut. T. Mylne 1st Regiment Lt. Cavalry	Ditto,	" Maun Sing	3d ditto,	ditto,	27 July do.	42 1 74		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Punchan Sing	8th ditto,	ditto,	2 Mar. 1825.	51 0 60		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Jea Sing	6th ditto,	ditto,	28 ditto,	45 2 67		
Dec. 1	Lieut. J. Swanson 19th Regiment N. I.	Ditto,	Sepoy Boond	8th Company	19th Regt N. I.	24 Oct. do.	13 3 15		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Kanna	ditto,	ditto,	12 Nov. do.	25 1 27		
1826 April 14	Lieut. and Adjut. Jameson 4th Regiment N. I.	Ditto,	Private Govind Sootar	4th ditto,	4th ditto,	18 April do.	17 2 82		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Pudnac Gonnac.	ditto,	ditto,	1 June do.	69 2 22	289 2 99	
Jan. 17	Lieut. and Quarter Mr. H. Macan 17th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office, Malwa F. F.	Havildar Ram Swamy	Grn. Company	17th Regt. N. I.	9 ditto,	13 1 25		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	Private Hurnac Ruttonac	ditto,	ditto,	31 May do.	20 2 52		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Luxamon Sawant	3d ditto,	ditto,	1 June do.	17 3 22		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Madoo Clalka	1st ditto,	ditto,	2 ditto,	29 3 07		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Davie Sing	5th ditto,	ditto,	8 ditto,	14 0 56		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Cooshtnajee Chowan	2d ditto,	ditto,	9 ditto,	38 0 16		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Rowjee Menga	5th ditto,	ditto,	11 ditto,	25 3 19		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Annajee Cuddom.	1st ditto,	ditto,	12 ditto,	27 2 55		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ramnac Bhicnac	2d ditto,	ditto,	14 ditto,	16 0 34		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Jeonnac Goonnac.	3d ditto,	ditto,	18 ditto,	34 1 49		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Sudan Sing	1st ditto,	ditto,	30 ditto,	3 1 78		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Gopauljee Wasla	4th ditto,	ditto,	2 July do.	65 3 03		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Shaik Dheen	3d ditto,	ditto,	3 August do.	13 1 29	320 0 45	
1826 April 30	Lieut. and Adjut. W. F. Barlow 23d Regt. N. I.	Pay Office, Poona D. A.	Private Matto Deennas	2d Company	23d Regt. N. I.	27 Sept. 1824.	47 0 50		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Balla Ram	ditto,	ditto,	12 Nov. do.	11 3 50		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ram Sing	5th ditto,	ditto,	5 Dec. do.	12 2 87		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ram Deen	3d ———	ditto,	31 ditto,	26 2 00		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Thunnay Sing	2d ———	ditto,	17 Jan. 1825	19 3 92		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Cooshall Ahire	Grenadier	ditto,	7 June do.	17 3 36		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Noherr Sing	1st Company	ditto,	7 Aug. do.	43 2 97		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Deena Chogwa	Drill	ditto,	25 Oct. do.	3 1 62		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Gunness Misser	4th Company	ditto,	20 Nov. do.	11 2 35		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Sudday Sing	Drill	ditto.	22 ditto,	0 0 10		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Matta Deen	2d ditto,	ditto,	1 Dec. do.	63 0 07		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Lolla Doobay	Drill	ditto,	7 Jan. 1826	10 1 12		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Byroo Geer	ditto,	ditto,	6 Feb. do.	7 1 12		
	Ditto,	Ditto.	" Kirstnajee Indolkur	ditto,	ditto,	2 ditto,	6 3 12		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Achumbul Sing	2d Company	ditto,	——— ditto,	3 2 75		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Bulday Moray	5th ditto,	ditto,	5 ditto,	167 0 42		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Bickary Lohd	Drill	ditto,	2 March do.	3 1 12	456 0 91	
Feb. 21	Lieut. W. H. Jackson Adjut. 4th Extra Batt.	Pay Office, Surat D. A	" Rustum Sing	6th Company	4th Extra Battalion	11 June 1825.	15 1 04		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Bhicajee Dowrah.	3d ———	ditto,	17 ditto,	5 2 88		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ulpee Sing	1st ———	ditto,	1 July do.	5 1 45		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ramjee Sellar	Light	ditto,	12 ditto,	8 1 26		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Gumbeer Sing	1st ———	ditto,	2 Aug. do.	6 1 79		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Doorga Sing	Grenadier	ditto,	11 June do.	0 0 00		
1825 Dec. 9	Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Wyllie 21st Regiment N. I.	Ditto,	" Lingoo	3d ———	21st Regt. N. I.	25 Aug. do.	17 3 25		
1826 Jan. 7	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Jea Laull Misser	2d ———	ditto,	1 Nov. do.	44 0 35		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Gopall Power	1st ———	ditto,	9 ditto.	40 3 70		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Ittnac Madnac	1st ———	ditto,	18 ditto,	5 2 50		
	21 Lieut. and Adjut. F. Penley 16th Regiment N. I.	Ditto.	Jemidar Beycher	———	16th Regt. N. I.	30 July 1824.	51 1 51		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	Private Rama Jear	———	———	15 April 1825.	9 0 75		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Jea Laull	———	———	28 ditto,	9 1 00		
Feb. 8	Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Wyllie 21st Regiment N. I.	Ditto,	" Dhunraj Ihair	Grenadier	21st Regt. N. I.	9 Dec. 1825.	68 1 45		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Rem Pursad Tabooley	ditto,	ditto,	13 ditto,	13 1 50		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Gopoal Powar	1st ———	ditto,	9 Nov. do.	12 0 80		
	Ditto,	Ditto,	" Luximon Sing	ditto,	ditto,	in May 1825.	2 1 20	315 2 43	
							Rupees	1490 2 67	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
MILITARY ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE;
30th April, 1826.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
B. DOVETON,
Military Accountant.

TO BE LET,
A COMMODIOUS
UPPER ROOMED
HOUSE,
SITUATED IN GEERGAUM,
RENT PER MONTH Rs. 100.
[illegible] TO HIGGS AND BRIGGS.
[illegible] Street, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST OPENED,
A CASE
OF GENTLEMEN'S
FASHIONABLE SUPERFINE
BLACK AND DRAB
HATS.
Meadows Street, 17th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
A DOUBLE Barrelled Detonating Gun, by Mortimer..... Rs. 180
A 5 light Lustre..... 200
A pair of neat Pier Glasses..... 250
Meadows Street, 17th June 1826.

BEST NEW FRENCH CHILDREN'S TOYS.
CAWASJEE and PESTONJEE have for Sale the abovementioned best new Children's Toys, at their shop in Forbes street, close to No. 7. The above were lately received by the French Brig Landais.
Bombay, 17th June 1826.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of WITTOBA CANNOJEE,

AGAINST

BAJENJEE CAWASJEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday the 21st day of June, instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sail by public Outcry on the premises, a Dwelling house covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at No. 4 in the Oart of Curwad near the Dadysett Ageyary Street, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Ramchunder Govindjee, the property of the above named Defendant.

HENRY WILLIS for
G. F. HUGHES,
LATE SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
16th *June* 1826.

શરીફનુ વેચાણ

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએયેજે

ગુરૂવારને દીને તારીખ ૨૧ મી જુન ચાલતા મઝીનાનીએ પાછલા પોકોરે ફલાફ ૩ નાં જે જગા ઉપર ઘેકેરછે તે તાંકાં જ જાકેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે ઘેકેર એફ નજીઆંણ ઢાંકેલુ એનો જેકંજ લવાજમો કોએ તે શાકે એ ઘેકેર શ્રી (કરવાડ)વાડીમાંછે એ ઉપર નંબર ૪ કોછે એ શ્રી બાકારકોટ દાદીશેની અકીઆરીનાં મોકોલા આગલ રાંમચંદર ગોવીનડજીનાં ઘેકેરની પકેશમાંછે એ ઘેકેર એવંનજી ફાવશજીનુછે તે શરીકે દાય મારીને વીઠોબા ફાનોજીની કોરટની દીકરી એ ઉપર થજકછે તે બાબત કબજ કીધુછે તે શરીફ વેચશે શ્રી ચુંબજની શરીફની કારીશ—તા ૧૬ મી જુન ૧૮૨૬ *

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of BHOWANEBOY widow,

AGAINST

GOVINDJEE BUBOOJEE Purboo, Deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of LUXAME BOY, administratrix of the said GOVIND BABOOJEE deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday the 22d day of June, instant, at 3 o'Clook in the afteroon, will be put up to Sale by Public outcry, on the Premises, the under mentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant: Two Shares of a Dwelling House covered with tiles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls, at Pallow street, at No. 30, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Wittoba Cannojee.

A Garden situated at Sion Village.
A Salt Pan Ditto Ditto Ditto.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
15th *June* 1826.

શરીફનુ વેચાંણ

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએયેજે

લરેશપટવારને દીને તારીખ ૨૨ મી જુન ચાલતા મઝીનાંનીએ પાછલા પોકોરે ફલાફ ૩ નાં જે જગા ઉપર મીલકતોછે તે તાંકાંજ જાકેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે બેં ભાગ ઘેકેર એફમાંનો નલીઆંણ ઢાંકેલુ જેકંજ એનો લવાજમો કોએ તે શાકે એ ઘેકેર શ્રી બાકારકોટ પાલવાનાં મોકોલામાં વીઠોબા ફાનોજીનાં ઘેકેરની પકેશમાંછે એ ઉપર નંબર 30 મોછે *

વાકી એફ શ્રી શીમમાંછે *

મીઠાંનુ આગર શ્રી શીમમાંછે *

એ મીલકતો મરનાર ગોવીનડજી બાબુજી પોતાની મરતી વખત એની વકીલાટ

ણ લખશ મીબાબનાં હાથમાં આપેલીછે તે તેકે નીછે તે શરીકે દાય મારીને વીઢવા લવાં નીબાબની કોરટની દીકરી એ કુપર થજકછે તે બાબત કબજ કીધીછે તે શરી ફ વેચશે શ્રી ચુંબજની શરીફની કારી શ—તારીખ ૧૬ મી જુન ૧૮૨૬ *

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day Saturday the 17th Inst.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

The remainder of an Invoice of Scissors. —Two Double Barrelled Guns, with Flint Locks, from Jackson, quite new, in Mahogany Cases, Complete, Boat Cloaks, several Copies of the World of Fashion, with many Plates, (a new work) small whole length Portraits of H. M. Geo 4th. Sundry Medical works, belonging to the Estate of a Medical Gentleman deceased

The following Spare Stores, landed from the H. C. S. City of Edinburgh.

20 Casks of Split Pease, 9 Casks of Flour, and a quantity of Biscuit in Casks and Bags.

Some fine Table Biscuits in Tin Canisters, and Pease in Kegs

BENGAL PROVISIONS,

Bacon, Mutton Hams, Sides of Mutton, &c. &c

WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The remainder will be sold to close the account.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

SODA WATER FOR SALE.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they will this day, at one P. M.

SELL BY AUCTION,

One Case containing 12 dozen of Soda Water, in lots of one dozen, just imported on the Mary Anne, of excellent quality, and will keep to the most distant parts of India.

This delightful Beverage for the Hot weather. now in such universal use over this country, can be procured in any quantity on application to the undersigned.

KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale, Genuine Port Wine, direct from Portugal, imported in Wood, and Bottled in this Country. It is esteemed a light and pleasant Wine.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE recently received a batch of very superior Sparkling White Champagne, which they can with confidence recommend.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst.

AT NOON,

WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

AT THE NAVAL COOPERAGE,

SUNDRY

CONDEMNED STORES,

RETURNED FROM

H. M. SHIP TAMAR.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 22d Instant,

HALHED'S Code of Gentoo Laws, Ashley's Doctrine and Practice of Attachments, Fell on Guarantees, Coke upon Littleton, Phillips on Evidence, Barton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Sterne's Works, English Insects, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Memoirs of Count Grammont, Junius with beautiful plates, Ainsworth's Dictionary, Johnson's do. 2 vols. 4to. Literary Hours, Evenings in Autumn, Redgauntlet, &c.

Quills, Pewter Inkstands, and Office Tape, Ball Thread, Busts, Jewellery, Single and Double Poled Tent, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 17th *June* 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs 120.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Blue Muslin Waterproof Cloaks, lined with Turkey Red each Rupees..... 30

Stewart, Forty-second, Graham, and Maclean Tartan Cloaks, each.....30

Camlet Travelling Bags with Locks.

AND THE FOLLOWING WATERPROOF ARTICLES—VIZ.

Blue Muslin lined with Red.
Black Linen lined with Brown.
Double Grey Calico.
Strong Double Canvas.
Double Grey Duck.

Meadows Street, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

LAW BOOKS,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

VIZ

STATUTES and Charters of the East India Company,.....Rs.			6
Bridgman's Index, ...	3	Vols	60
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law,	4	Do.	65
Barton's Precedents, ...	4	Do.	60
Vessey Junior's Reports,	19	Do.	400
Merivale's Do....	3	Do.	50
Maddoile's Do.....	5	Do.	100
Barnewell & Anderson's Ditto, ...	5	Do.	110
Burrowe's Ditto,.....	5	Do.	60
East's K. B. Reports ..	16	Do.	160
Dumford and East's Reports, ...	8	Do.	100
Mawle and Selvyn's Ditto,	5	Do.	60
Moore's Index to Reports of Common Law, ...	2	Do.	60

Comyn on Contracts, Jones on Bailment, Long on Sales, Manning's Index to Nisi Prius, Newland on Contracts, Roberts on Wills, Park on Dower, Montifiere's Commercial and Notarial Precedents, Powell by Coventry on Mortgages, Chitty on Bills, Selwyn's Nisi Prius, Gilbert's Law of Distress, Dickenson's Justice, Impey's Practice, C. P. and K. B. Atkyn's Reports. Brown's Ditto, Vesey's Ditto, Swanston's Ditto, Jacob and Walker's Ditto, Simons and Stewart's ditto, Carrington and Payne's Chancery Ditto, Cowper's Ditto, Douglas's Ditto, Esspinasse's Ditto, Dodron's Ditto, Edwards' Ditto, Robinson's Ditto.

Meadows Street, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A GREY Arab Saddle Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, and equal to any weight. Parted with on account of the owner being about to proceed for Europe. Price Rs. 900.

Meadows Street, 17th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW CASES

OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

ARRAPHOSTIC SHOES,

PRICE PER PAIR Rs. 3.

THESE Shoes, being made from a single piece of Leather, the sole, heel, and upper, in one, without seam or join, will be found to exceed all others in neatness, ease, and durability.

Meadows Street, 17th *June* 1826.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

FORTY CASKS OF

IRON NAILS,

1 CWT. EACH,

AND

A FINE SUFFOLK

POLL'D COW,

IN GOOD MILK.

APPLY to MR. COMPTON, Purser of H. C. S. Duchess of Athol opposite LIMJEE BICCAJEE'S SHOP.

Bombay, 15th *June* 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

BALCRISTNA & GOPALL Shroffs, have for sale a few Tickets of the above Lottery, at 120 Rupees each.

Bombay, 15th *May* 1826.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY next, the 22d Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

AT THE

GODOWN OF

PANDOORANG DALVIE,

AT MUSJEED BUNDER,

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF

BRIGWULLUB LALLCHUND,

SIXTY TWO and half Candies of Jingely Seeds. Further particulars and conditions will be made known on the premises at the time of Sale

Bombay, 16th *June* 1826.

જાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે

અવતા લરેશપટવારને દીને તા ૨૨ મી આમ્બે મઝીનાંનીએ પાછલા પોકોરનાં ફ લાફ ૪ નાં પાંકુરંગ દલવીની ચીચ બંદર વાલી વખારમાં ભરી જવલબ લાલચંદને કશાબે તથા જોખમે વેચાશે *

શારી બાકારાઢ ખાંડી તલ વેચશે *

વેચાંણની બોલી તથા વગત વાર વખા રમાં વેચતી વખતે જણાવશે *

તા ૧૬ મી જુન ૧૮૨૬

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons.

HAVE received by the H. C. Ships Lord Lowther and Thomas Coutts, from England, the undermentioned prime Articles, which they have exposed for Sale, viz Hodgson's Beer in Hhds. and Butts; Port Wine, from Harper and Bell; Sherry; Jams and Jellies; Bottle Fruits, for Tarts; Cherry and Raspberry Brandy; Comfits and Brandy Fruits, from Hoffman; Cheeses; Salted Salmon and Herrings in Jars; Tongues; Pickles, and Sauce of sorts; Pearl Barley; Turkey Figs; Muscadel Raisins; Isinglass; Maccaroni, and Currants; Snuff of Sorts, from Proctor; Boots and Shoes from Stunt; Silk Hosiery; Gunpowder, from Pegou and Co.; Patent Shots; Soda and Seidlitz Powders; Ginger Beer Powders; Butter Coolers; Perfumery of sorts, from Smyth; Mathematical Instruments, from Dollon; Blue, Black, Scarlet, and White Cassimere: Billiard Table Cloth; and various other articles.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

Purshotum Canjee and Co.

BEG to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that they have purchased of Captain D. Elchwerry, of the French Brig Landais, and which will be exposed for sale at their shop below the collector's office, opposite to Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Monday next, a complete investment of French Articles recently imported from Bourdeax, consisting of Millinery, Ladies Bonnets, Ladies Gowns of different colours and patterns, Ribbons, Laces, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Gloves, and various other articles, and they propose selling their goods at a moderate price, for prompt payment.

Bombay, 17th *June* 1826.

Cursetjee Burjorjee

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the public, that he has purchased an Investment per Ship Darius, Captain Bowen, consisting as follows: Saddlery from Simson and Nephew, very superior, and highly finished; 2 Setts of Chariot and 4 of Stanhope (or Buggy) Harnesses, nearly ornamented with brass furnitures with Patent Breaching complete: Chamois Skins to clean harness, a few setts of Brushes and extra Reins for ditto; Saddles and Bridles complete, and spare Saddlery; Glass and Glass Ware from Nash; Glass-bottomed Globe Lamps of sizes complete; Double and Single Bracket Wall and Table shades mounted on best double plate; York Hams, Pine Cheeses, Oilman's Stores, Salted Salmon and Pickled and Red Herrings in Jars; Pickles and Confectionery, Jam and Jelly, Bottled Fruits for Sorts, Maccaroni, Vermicelli; Patent Shot and Gunpowder from Pigou and Andrews; Snuff from Proctor, genuine Rose Macoba, Dr. Ruddiman's and Prince Regent's Mixtures; Gentlemen's Black Silk and White Stocks &c. &c. which he will expose for sale on Monday next, in his room in Hummum Street, No. 12, next door to Messrs. Bhiccajee Merjee and Co.

Bombay, 16th *June* 1826.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Deal built GIG, a fast boat, nearly new, 29 feet long, pulls 6 oars. Apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 15th

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FOR SALE,

At the Godowns of
MESSRS.
RANKEN AND SAUNDERS,

FRESH Clarets, a consignment from Messrs. Harper and Bell, by the Darius.

Fine First Growth, at Rupees 45 per dozen, Second Growth, a high flavoured light Wine, Rupees 35.

These are in quarter cases.

Old Sherry,—Rupees 22 per dozen.

Sherries in Wood, of several Vintages, from 600 Rupees per Butt to 1000 Rupees The last a superior dry Wine, selected by Harper and Bell, and sent to India in 1823.

Champaign, White, Rs. 60 per dozen.

Ditto Pink and Red " 66 do.

Vin-de-Grave and Barsac.

Sercial, in Pints.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

Pallonjee Nasserwanjee,

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public, that he has purchased an investment of the Ship Darius, containing an assortment of Europe Articles, from the most approved Houses in London, consisting of Hodgson's Beer in Hhds, Port Wine from Harper and Bell, Jam and Jelly, Bottled Fruits for Tarts, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, and Brandy Fruits from Hoffmann, Hams, and Pine Cheeses. Berkley, Gloucester, and Stilton Ditto, Salted Salmon, Herrings in Jars, Pickled Tongues, Pickles and Sauce of sorts, Pearl Barley and Oatmeal, Anchovy Paste, Ditto Fish, Jew's Beef, Turkey Figs, Isinglass, Maccaroni, and Currants, Snuff of sorts, Patent Shots, Soda Water, Hats from Bicknell, Ladies' Riding Hats, and Children's Ditto, Mogul Cards, and various other Articles.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

One hundred Rupees Reward.

WHEREAS, in the course of last month, a pair of MANTON'S PISTOLS in a Mahogany Case were LOST in the Fort of Bombay. ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD will instantly be paid to the person who brings them to the Publisher of this Newspaper, *and no questions asked.*

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

ઇનામ•રુપીઆ ૧૦૦

શ્રી•ચુંબઇનાં•ઢોટમાં•માનતન•મેઢરનો ઇનાવેલે•પીશટોલનો•જોરો•એેઢ•માફો ગાની•ઢેશ•શાહે•ગએેઆ•મફીનામાં•ખો વાઇ•ગએેઆેછે•તે•જેઢોઇ•લાવશે•તેને• આએે•છાપાખાનાની•ફાટીશમાં•રુા•૧૦૦ ઇનામનાં•મલશે•એને•તે•ભાળતનો ઢેજ•જવાળ•પુછશે•નઢી *

તા• ૧૭ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૬

ANY Medical man duly qualified, wishing to return home by way of China, may have a cabin and passage free at the Commander's table on board one of the H. C. Ships, consenting to take charge of the Sick in the absence or during the illness of the Ship's Surgeon, the Assistant Surgeon being sent home from ill health.

Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 16*th June* 1826.

Messrs. Sprague & Co.

BEG to inform the Public, that they have now landed, and ready for Sale, a quantity of FRESH SODA WATER, in the best order.

Rampart Row, June 16*th* 1826.

TO BE LET,

A WELL known and pleasant HOUSE called Khamballa, lately occupied by Lieut. Colonel EDWARD BAKER. Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE at Fort.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS and healthy HOUSE, called the *Bee hive*, the late Residence of Colonel Cowper deceased. For Particulars enquire of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, at Cursetjee Manockjee.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

WILL Sail on or about the 18th of July.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1826.

For Passage Direct

TO

LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

ELPHINSTONE

500 TONS,

A. McLean

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail in all June, is built on Sir Robert Sepping's New Plan, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on Board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON

DIRECT,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MARY ANNE,

OF 620 TONS,

Capt. T. McDonnell,

WILL be Despatched early in July. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS. A Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who will undertake the professional duties on board, may have a free passage.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

TO LET,

THAT spacious and airy House HARRINGTON LODGE, with or without the Garden. Particulars may be known on application to MR KEMPT.

Bombay, 17*th June* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Administration with the Will annexed of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of ESPERANCA PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD THOMAS LOWES, son of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—16th June 18 6.

E. C. MORGON,
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO applicado, a Honoravel Corte Suprema de Judicatura em Bombaim, que as cartas de Administraçaó com o Testamento annexo, de todas e quaesquer bens moveis e immoveis dereito e credito de ESPERANCA PEREIRA, habitante de Bombaim, ja defunta, sejaó concedidas a RICHARD THOMAS LOWES, filho da ditta defunta; Todas as pessoas interessados nelle fiquem por este informados do mesmo,—Data 16 de Junho de 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCURADOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of DAWSON JAMES POWELL, Gentleman, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE HERNE Esq. deceased, late a Captain in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, on the act of renunciation of THOMAS TOD MARDON Esq. the sole Executor named and appointed in and by the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS MOORE, late of Bombay, Master Mariner, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Administration with the Will annexed of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM BLACK, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JAMES RITCHIE and BENJAMIN NOTON, constituted Attornies of JANE BLACK, the Widow and executrix of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—16th June 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late MRS. LUIZA DE CONCEICAO SOUZA, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ANTONIO DE SOUZA, of Amedabad and of Bombay, Esquire, the Executor in the said Will named, notice is hereby given that all claims on the said Estate are requested to be forwarded forthwith to the said Executor, or to me as his Solicitor duly verified by oath, that the accounts of the said Estate may be closed without delay, and the residue of the said Estate, after payment of such Debts, may be divided and paid, in pursuance of the said Will, to the several Legatees and persons interested therein.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
SOLICITOR TO THE ESTATE.

MHOW RACES.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 5th DEC. 1826.

1st Race.—A MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES, of 300 Rs. each H. F. with (600) Rs. from the Fund, for all Arab Horses, that have never started for purse, plate, match, or sweepstakes, carrying 8st. 7lb. *Heats 2 Miles.*

2d Race.—A COLTS' PLATE of (500) Rs. from the Fund, with 50 Rs each Subscriber, for all Colts having a colt's tooth in their head on the 15th of November, weight for age, *Heats* 1½ *Miles.*

3d Race.—A PLATE of 150 Rs. from the Fund, with Two Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Ponies 13 Hands and under, catch weights, 1 *Mile.*

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7th DEC.

1st Race.—THE MHOW TURF PLATE of Rs. 600 from the Fund, with 4 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses that have never won, *Heats two Miles*, weight for age.

2d Race.—THE HUNTERS' STAKES of 600 Rs. with 4 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 10st. *Heats 2 Miles.*—The Winner to be sold for 1,200 Rs. if challenged within half an hour.

3d Race.—A PLATE of 600 Rs. from the Fund, with 50 Rs. each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, winners to carry 5 lbs. extra, *Heats* 1½ *Miles.*

THIRD D[illegible]

1st Race.—[illegible] RAO HOLKA[illegible] with 6 Gold Moh[illegible] all Arab Horses, ca[illegible] *three Miles.*

2d Race.—THE [illegible] of (500) Rs. with 50 R[illegible] for all Horses, weight [illegible] 1½ *Miles.*

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY[illegible]

1st Race —THE MALW[illegible] of (800) Rs. with 6 Gold M[illegible] Subscriber, for all Horses, weigh[illegible] and inches, *Heats one Mile and a D[illegible]*

2d Race.—THE MINISTE[illegible] PLATE of 500 Rs. with 300 Rs. fr[illegible] the Fund, and 4 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber. for all Arab Horses, weight for age, *Heats* 2¼ *Miles.*

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14th DEC.

1st Race.—THE MALWA SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of 100 Rs with 500 Rs. from the Fund, for all Arab Horses carrying 9st. 7lb. *Heats 1 Mile.*

2d Race.—THE BEATEN PLATE of 400 Rs. with 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Horses that have saved their distance during the Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. *One two Mile Heat.*

3d Race —THE UNTRAINED PLATE of 200 Rs. with two Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, weight for age, *Heats 1 Mile.*

J. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Camp Mhow, 5th June 1826.

PAPER CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The recent commercial distresses, and pecuniary embarrasments in the mother country, have been so greatly aggravated by our system of paper money, that it may well be questioned whether the advantages of such a currency, even in a national point of view, are not more than counterbalanced by the evils it has been, is, and no doubt will again be, productive of.

That the mischief arising from failures in mercantile speculations must always be incalculably increased by such a monetary system, will be best shown by a hasty view of the consequences which are always observed to follow any shock (from whatever cause proceeding), such as a succession of bankrupticies, &c. to public confidence.

In such periods the Banks to which the merchants have been in the habit of trusting for discounting their bills take alarm, and refuse their usual accommodations. The public, concluding that such refusal proceeds from instability, instead of a prudent regard to their own safety, take alarm also, and commence a run upon the Banks for specie, which (partly perhaps from the non-payment when they fell due of those bills they had already discounted, partly from the inability of immediately converting into specie such property as they possess in various shapes, or from their being obliged to do so at a considerable loss,) the Banks are unable to meet, and are consequently compelled to suspend cash payments.

This, however, is far from comprising the whole of the mischief. In consequence of the Banks thus contracting their issues, and of the specie which that portion of the paper is exchanged for by those who have had the good fortune to procure it, being, of course, immediately withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, a universal scarcity of cash is felt which involves the whole community in distress, and the Bankers' difficulties are aggravated by the impossibility of converting his securities into cash at any thing like their real worth to meet the run upon their Banks. Farmers, manufactures, and merchants, are compelled to dispose of the produce of their labour and capital at a great disadvantage; debtors are unable to discharge their debts; and thus all classes are less or more sufferers—the Landlord in the necessary fall of his rent—the capitalist in the absorption of his expected profits, and of perhaps a large portion of his capital;—and the labourer by the consequent diminution in the demand for labour.

Now, it is evident that all the evils which could possibly flow from a metallic currency, in periods of mercantile distress, are of incomparably less extent. The only sufferers under such circumstances, would then be the Discount Brokers who stood in the place of the Bankers, and the mercantile and other interests connected with, or concerned in mercantile speculations; and the utmost limit of the losses of each would be, with regard to the former, to the extent of the bad bill he had discounted, and with regard to the others, to the amount of the capital embarked in any unfortunate adventure.

But paper money is an evil that makes the meat it feeds on. By a redundant issue

[redacted]es, but not
[redacted]o contracted
[redacted]s its other per-
[redacted]ave a tendency
[redacted]ctuations in the
[redacted]modities, indepen-
[redacted]e demand of them;
[redacted]he cause of encourag-
[redacted]eculations, which may
[redacted]y terminate in the ruin
[redacted]rs, of many Banking com-
[redacted] wide circle of individuals,
[redacted]together unconnected with

[redacted]nsequence of a rise in the price of
[redacted] commodity, for example, proceed-
[redacted] from a temporary redundancy of pa-
[redacted]er money, a merchant may be tempted
to make it an object of speculation, but before it can be brought into the market the price may have fallen because of the issues of the bank having in the interim been contracted. What is the consequence? The merchant perhaps fails, the banks become distrustful and refuse their usual discounts, and thus all the evils which I have already attempted to depict, immediately follow.

The collective and individual misery is in short so wide-spreading, and of such magnitude, that with reference to its past, present, and future effects, I cannot but think it outweighs the benefit to a nation of being able to employ that capital productively, which must otherwise have been required for maintaining a metallic currency.

This last, it is to be observed, is the whole of the advantage which can flow from a paper currency; it has, and can have, no influence in extending the trade, or augmenting the national resources in any other manner, as was for a length of time fallaciously supposed, even by the wise and well-informed on such subjects, and as is still stedfastly believed by many.

A Bank can only with safety issue its notes in the shape of discounts upon Bills growing out of real commercial transactions, and falling due in a fixed and short period, or as advances on cash accounts payable regularly, and within short periods, and those notes convertible on demand into speice.

If this, then, be the whole of the assistance which commerce derives from a Bank, what are its advantages over that which would be afforded by the funds of private individuals upon the same security, if there were no Banks in existence.

The truth is, that at this moment the accommodation which commerce derives from Banks is quite insignificant, compared with that which they receive from the funds of individuals, the most incontrovertible proof of which, is a very instructive fact noticed by Mr. Ricardo in a posthumous publication, from his pen, entitled "Plan of a National Bank," namely that the amount of money advanced by the *Bank of England*, in the way of discounts to private merchants, for a period of three years previous to the year 1797, varied from *two millions to* £3,700,000 *only;* whereas the amount of discounts by a *single* firm of discount brokers in London, averaged at the same period about *twenty millions* annually.

I feel satisfied, therefore, after mature deliberation, aided by the lights which are to be found in the writings of the most approved authorities on such subjects, that the only radical cure for the evils which have been described, lies either in the total abolition of our present monetary system, or in depriving the Bank of England, and all other existing Banks, of the power of issuing paper money, and transfering it to the Government, subject to the control of commissioners, and under the provisions specified by the late Mr. Ricardo, with reference to his proposed National Bank.*

Under this plan, nothing but a national bankruptcy could be productive of such desolating effects, as must always be anticipated in the seasons of commercial distress under the present system of Banking.

I do not mean to assert, however, that that measure, which appears to have been recently adopted by Ministers, for placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of Great Britain, (namely by narrowing the sphere of paper money, or diminishing the quantity in circulation, by an expulsion of the small country notes, and for breaking up that part of the monopoly of the Bank of England which limits the number of partners in Banking establishments to six, which must diminish the existing number of Banks, and give additional stability to those that remain, by augmenting their capitals, and thereby strengthening public confidence, as well as enabling them to contend more successfully with those difficulties they must always be exposed to in periods of commercial embarrassment), though the best antidote for the evils of a paper circulation as that of England is at present constituted, may not be, like the laws of Solon, one of the best that could have been devised, considering the many conflicting interests which require to be attended to, in revising a system of such long standing, and so extensive in its operation.

The foregoing reflections have been very hastily thrown together in the midst of avocations which left me neither leisure to enter deeply into the subject nor to bestow much attention on the graces of composition; their only merit is in relating to a subject of very general interest at the present moment. I leave you, therefore, to decide whether they are worthy a place in the columns of your paper.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Bombay, 15th June 1826. C.

* I agree with Mr. Hume in thinking that the great evil of the money system of England, arises from private banks dealing in that commodity in which the Sovereign ought alone to deal.

GENERAL ORDERS,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JUNE 1826.
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 179 of 1826—The following promotions are made in the Medical Store Department at the Presidency, to have effect from the 3d Instant, Assistant Apothecary John Francisco Pereira to be Apothecary, vice Pedro De Mello deceased.

Second native Assistant Charles Tucker to be Assistant Apothecary in succession to J. F. Pereira.

No. 180 of 1826.—The following Appointments are made.

Lieutenant A. Troward, 14th Regiment N. I. to be Line Adjutant at Rajcote, vice Woodhouse promoted to a Company.—Date of Appointment 1st June 1826.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant H. C. Teasdale to be Adjutant, vice Billamore resigned.—Do. 1st June 1826.

5th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Spencer to be Adjutant, vice Macan transferred to the 6th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Macan to be Adjutant, vice Spencer transferred to the 5th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant E. Marsh to be 2d or Mabratta Interpreter.—Do. 1st June 1826.

13th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant S. C. Spencer to be Adjutant, vice Stuart transferred to the 14th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant S. C. Stuart to be Adjutant, vice Spencer transferred to the 13th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

16th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. F. Hopkins to be Adjutant, vice Penley promoted.—Do. 1st June 1826.

17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. N. Corsellis to be Adjutant, vice Luyken transferred to the 18th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

Lieutenant H. James to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice Macan transferred to the 18th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. M. Luyken to be Adjutant, vice Corsellis transferred to the 17th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

Lieutenant H. Macan to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice James transferred to the 17th Regiment.—Do. 1st June 1826.

Battalion of Invalids.

Lieutenant J. Carr to be Adjutant.—Do. 1st June 1826.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1826.

No. 181 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1825, and copies of letters from the War Office therein referred to.

Extract of a Military General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 30th September 1825.

PARA. 7. We transmit a number in the packet, copy of a letter which we have received from the Department of His Majesty's Secretary at War, dated the 3d of September 1825, communicating a Regulation recently adopted respecting the pay of Captains of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry.

8. In giving effect to this Regulation in the case of officers serving in India, you will take care so to adjust the amount of Company's allowances, as that the total Regimental receipts of a Captain of Infantry in the King's service shall not exceed those of an officer of the same rank in the Company's service.

War Office, 3d September 1825.

SIR,
143,692

3 I am directed by the Secretary at War to send herewith, for the information of the Hon'ble the East India Company, a copy of a circular letter dated 2d Inst. which has been issued by this office, relative to the pay of Captains of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry.

I am &c.
(Signed) L. SULIVAN,

JOSEPH DART Esq.
East India House.

War Office, 2d September 1825.

SIR,
143,692

3 I have to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to order that the allowance of Twenty Pounds a year to Captains of companies shall be abolished, and that in its stead an addition shall be made of one shilling and a penny to their daily rate of pay, and to request that you will instruct the paymaster of the Regiment under your command to estimate the pay of Captains from the 25th June last, at the following rate viz.

	s.	d.
A Captain having the Brevet Rank of Field Officer, ...	13	7
Ditto not having Brevet Rank, ...	11	7
A Captain with or without Brevet Rank holding a staff appointment or on board a ship belonging to the East-India Company,	10	6

I have to add, that the contingent allowance to officers paying companies is, from the 25th June last, to be charged by the Regimental paymaster in the contingent account of the pay list.

I have &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON,

To The Officer comm'g, the Regiment of Foot.

The following corrected Table of Pay to officers of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry is therefore to have effect from the 1st of this month.

[*Table of Pay to Infantry Officers of His Majesty's Regts in our next.*]

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1826.

No. 182 of 1826.—Ensign George D. Wilson, 2d European Regiment, is appointed Aid-De-Camp to Major General Wilson from this date, vice Gordon.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1826.

No. 183.—The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories Subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare, that during his absence from the Seat of government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law when in Council at the Presidency: the different authorities in the Deccan, Civil and Military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Hon'ble the Governor may deem proper to issue.

2d The administration at the Presidency will in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of Government, and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

3d The duties of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department are to be executed by Mr. Greenhill, during the absence of the Chief Secretary, or until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1826.

No. 184 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon Frith has been appointed in the Marine Department to the charge of Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Clive.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1826.

No. 185 of 1826.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Antelope.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1826.

No. 186 of 1826.—The Supreme Government having approved of the appointment of Lieut. C. A. Stewart of the 16th Regiment N. I. as announced in General order 13th April last (No. 118) that Officer is confirmed in the appointment accordingly.

No. 187 of 1826.—Captain H. Jameson is appointed Aid-De-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the 3d May.

No. 188 of 1826.—Lieutenant Walter Scott, of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Poona Division of the army.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Sec. to Govt.

MARINE PROMOTION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotion viz.

Lieutenant T. H. Broadhead to be a first Lieutenant, vice Wells degraded.—Date of rank 9th June 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th June 1826.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Y.—In our next.

The account of the Meeting of the horse dealers and manufacturers of travelling vehicles, as referring to the present state of the roads, was too late, nor would we perhaps insert it.—We agree that we ought to mend our ways.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d.
Calcutta..21 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 21 do. par.
A five per cent loan open.

We have given in our present number a continuation of what we consider the most interesting extracts from the latest English newspapers and periodicals. In fact, the stock in hand, such as it is, of this kind of matter, is sufficiently ample to carry us safely through the present and succeeding month; before the end of which it is not likely we will receive any later intelligence than was brought by the China ships.

The papers of the other Presidencies, received during the week, offer little of interest. The accounts from Rangoon are favourable, as regards the continuance of a pacific spirit on the part of the Bhurmese, and it appears that every effort was making by the latter to fulfil the pecuniary part of the treaty, by paying the second instalment. It is said that our troops are to be withdrawn from Aracan, and that that part of our conquests will be given over to the Muggs, its antient possessors. In fact, excepting the establishment of Diplomatic agents at Calcutta and Ava, the relations of the two Governments will soon be very nearly in *statu quo anti bellum.*

The Hon'ble the Governor and suite left Bombay, for Poona, on Saturday last.

We hardly thought that it would be necessary to announce, at least to our Bombay readers, that the monsoon had set in; but though we believe upwards of twenty inches of rain have already fallen, we understand there are many people who only consider what we have yet had as merely a small premonitory sprinkling, and that the *real* monsoon will make its appearance during the next dark nights. As time will tell, we do not intend to give any opinion on this momentous question: all we can say is, that one or two good duckings has quite satisfied us on the subject.

We had always a shrewd suspicion that our brother of the Gazette was a warm admirer of the levelling system in all its branches, and which has been strengthened by the formidable proposition in his last number to raze the works of the Fort, and fill up the ditch. He is not wrong in supposing that some cogent reasons must exist against undertaking this work of destruction. In the first place, the expence would be enormous; in the second, the value of the Fort forms, we have heard, a pretty little item of about 25 lacs of Rupees in the Hon'ble Company's account of stock, which, in the event of the charter not being renewed, would be made good by His Majesty's Government; and thirdly, the filling up the ditch would be apt to place the new Mint in rather an awkward predicament, as we believe that the steam machinery, by which its operations are to be carried on, is to receive the necessary quantity of water from the supply annually collected in it during the monsoon. There may be many other reasons for not levelling the Fort walls, but if left as they are they would interfere little with our Contemporary's other plans, of which we highly approve. We really do not see, in the present circumstances of India, and letting the Fort remain as it is, why the Esplanade should not become the scite of elegant streets and squares, including a Government House suited to the high situation of its intended occupant. We then, as in the instance of Edinburgh, would have a new and an old town, the latter of which would become in time entirely allotted to shops and mercantile warehouses, while the dry clean and airy streets and squares of the former would afford all that could be desirable as a place of residence. We do not know how far the new town of Bombay would resemble the new town of Edinburgh, but the two old towns would in some things not be dissimilar to each other. The aspiring loftiness of some of the modern Parsee houses exhibits one point of resemblance, and we are pretty sure that many places within the Fort would rival *Auld Reekie* any day in some qualities, which are said to have always distinguished the latter, and which Dr. Johnson found no difficulty in discovering in the dark. As to the entrances into the Fort, complained of by a correspondent in the Gazette, every one must agree that they are by far too confined for the numerous population now residing within the walls. The Bazar Gate, particularly, is constantly the scene of such a crowded confusion of people passing and repassing, of carts, horses, and bullocks, that it is really wonderful that accidents do not more frequently occur. The diseased and loathsome objects in the shape of beg-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO[illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

gars that always surround the gate in great numbers, render the entrance and exit from the Fort in this direction truely disgusting.

In the Nov. number of the Edinburgh Review, there is an article on Fraser's Travels in Khorasan, in which the Reviewer, alluding to the frequent embassies of the Russians to Boxhara, and neighbouring places, takes up the subject of the probable success of an invasion of India by the latter. We think the Reviewer gets over the ground a little too easily. It is a mighty easy thing moving an army, with all its accompaniments and means to boot, on a map; but when the solid surface of the globe, with all the natural obstacles which it presents, becomes the scene of military operations, the efforts of the most skilful General, and of the bravest and best disciplined army, will not always be found to tally in their results with the opinions of a closet speculator, who is apt, in spite of himself, to diminish distances and despise difficulties from the paltry paper delineations of kingdoms and states from which he derives his data. The slow progress of [illegible] in the Bhurmese territories bears strongly on this very question. The following are the Reviewer's remarks on this subject, and which more immediately refer to a Russian Mission to the town of Khyva, ostensively for the purpose of preventing the sale of Russian slaves, which it appears some of the predatory Tartar tribes are in the habits of abstracting, even from the territories of the mighty Autocrat.

"But whatever may have been the alleged motive of that mission, no one who has attended to the late operations of the Russians, and their repeated missions to Khyva, Khkan and Bokhara, —no one, at least, who is not an utter stranger to the character of Russian policy and ambition, which, under every change of rulers, has gone on as uniformly, and nearly as successfully, in the career of conquest, as did Rome under its senate and consuls, can for a moment doubt, that the occupation of some part of the country on the Oxus is a favourite object of the Court of St. Petersburgh. The acquisition of Khwarizm, and still more of Bokhara and Samarkand, would of itself be a splendid achievement. These countries are admirably situated for engrossing the central commerce of Asia. They abound in fertile plains, which admit of being profusely irrigated, and which, in past ages, were among the richest and most productive in the world. They possess a direct communication with Persia, India and China, the richest countries in Asia. They have noble rivers, and, in the era of their prosperity, were covered with canals, not only for irrigation but for commerce. The conquest that has been repeatedly achieved by Tartar hordes, is surely not beyond the power of the Russian empire, now infinitely more powerful than any which ever existed in Asia, while the moral and physical strength of the countries that would be opposed to it are far less than they were ages ago.

"Were the progress of the Russians to stop here, much would have been gained—more perhaps, than has ever yet been gained by any Russian conquest, the deplorable one of Poland excepted, the effects of which will be rued long hence by our posterity. But this is only one step in the progress of their ambition. The plan which, according to the anecdotes related by Bonaparte in his captivity, he had concerted with Alexander for the March against British India, does not seem wilder now, than did the expedition against Egypt at the time it was undertaken. Whatever may be the views of the government, all Russian officers speak of the attack of British India as an ultimate object of its policy; and if the alarm we felt at the proposed attempt of the French on our eastern possessions was then a just one, we should have tenfold deeper grounds of apprehension from any similar design of the Russians. If they act wisely, they will not set foot in Persia. Their line of march is different, and far more formidable. Bokhara, or Samarkand, from which they are only separated by a desert and by Tartar hordes, would naturally be their *place of arms*. The country between the Oxus and Iexartes is at present connected with no great power, but is divided among a number of petty princes, whose division constitutes their weakness, and would secure their reduction. Under almost any European government, and Russia is certainly one of the worst, Bokhara, if left to itself, and not miserably mismanaged, could hardly fail to become rich and populous, which is its natural condition. It would soon be able, therefore, not merely to support its own army, but to become the granary of an army in advance. The Afghans alone lie between it and India. If the Russians are in earnest, their territory may be traversed either by treaty or by force; for we cannot forget that of the repeated conquests of India, those of Alexander Genghis Khan, of Tamerlane, and of Baber, were made by princes who crossed the Oxus at Balkh, and the Paropamisan hills between that city and Cabul; and that all of them crossed the Afghan country in spite of the opposition of the inhabitants. For effecting such a passage, the Cossacs and Russian light troops are admirably adapted, as well as for foraging in such an expedition. By such troops, without any aid from our regular commissariats, the passage has been effected again and again, and that against the very enemy that now occupies the defiles. What other nations could attempt only by a violent and extraordinary effort, Russia, in the supposed circumstances, might undertake with little more effort than she employs in sending her hordes to any other campaign. We therefore see no impossibility in the Russian march from Samarkand to the Panjab.

"What would be the result of the contest of two great European nations in India, we do not stop to inquire. Our countrymen would certainly possess great advantages;—a regular and a fresh army, excellent troops and good officers, a superior park of artillery, a well organized and powerful commissariat, a perfect knowledge of the country, and *perhaps* a friendly population. We only affirm that India has again and again been entered from the side of Samarkand; and that an able enemy, like the Russians, in that country, with power to wait years to recruit their fatigue, to consolidate their power, and without hurry, to seize the favourable moment for gratifying their ambition, as they have done in the Crim, in Georgia, Armenia, and wherever their crafty policy has led them, would expose us to far greater danger than has ever yet threatened our Indian empire—danger infinitely more imminent than could proceed from any force, however great, that had to cross Turkey, or Persia, or Arabia. That they would have to pursue a route subject to many difficulties and hazards, and that the total destruction of their army is among the chances of such an enterprise, is not to be denied. But such is the case in every hazardous attempt; and in war, all great, and especially distant expeditions, must be hazardous. Still, however, it appears to us, that if any European power can successfully attempt the invasion of India by land, that power is Russia, whenever she can set out from the valley of Sogd, as a part of her own territory, and advance from, or retire upon it, as the exigencies of war may require: And it need excite little wonder if the State which has conquered the whole north of Asia, with the Caucasian provinces and Georgia, and effected the still more difficult and important conquests of the Ukraine, Crim-Tartary, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, and her other territories on the Baltic, should stretch her sceptre over the semi-barbarous tribes along the Amu and the Sir, where no civilized foe can oppose her, and to which her measures for many years past have been evidently tending. Turkey has long been protected only by the jarring interests of European States. The Uzbek princes on the Oxus have not a single State allied or friendly to them, beyond the limits of their own territory! nor a neighbour, except the wandering tribes of Tartary, to whom the event would give any concern. In Europe it would hardly be known, except by a few paragraphs in the Court Gazette of St. Petersburgh. But the position which we have alluded to, if fairly occupied, would in the course of years give the Russians as complete a command of the weak and ignorant potentates of the south of Asia, as they now have of the wretched tribes of the north."

THE GAZETTE, JUNE 14.

The inconvenience complained of by our correspondent A, is generally felt. We have received many letters on the same subject, and may have incurred censure by neglecting to publish them. But when the great improvements in public roads, the tanks, and many other works connected with general accommodation and mercantile convenience are considered, it must be inferred that some cogent reason at present exists, for allowing an evil, so obvious, to remain: and it is more than probable that a remedy will ultimately be adopted.

The fortifications, which, during former periods might have been necessary, are now not only useless, but a manifest disadvantage; as most establishments for protection become, when there is no longer any danger to guard against.

In the present state of the Bombay population, and the great demand for mercantile accommodation, it might be attended with considerable advantage, if the town walls were levelled and the ditch filled up. If the harbour requires defence, batteries on Colabah would perhaps be the most effective.

Were such alterations made, the Esplanade might then turn to good account, by being planned out in spacious squares for the erection of dwellings and public offices; not forgetting a new Government House; the present one in town being not better suited to modern times, than ruffle cuffs and quilted petticoats would be to the Belles who adorn them.

Should the increase of population and business continue, in the same proportion as during the last two years, necessity must work a material alteration in the appropriation of ground. At present, the most valuable part of the island, and the only part calculated for the purposes of trade, is nearly occupied by Barracks, Fortifications, and miserable native dwellings, teeming with filth and wretchedness. If we except Rampart Row, there are but few houses within the town walls accessible to a breeze; and those who are doomed to inhabit the more confined situations, only enjoy the option of expiring by the want of fresh air, or to risk being killed as they endeavour to emerge in search of it.

ARRIVALS.---Lieutenant Dodd, H. M. 54th Regt.

Captain A. W. Pringle, Deputy Assist Qr. Mr. General.

Lieutenant H. Coventry, 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Drysdale, 50th Regt. B. N. I.
Lieutenant W. S. Adams, 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant and Adjt. W. H. Trevelyan, Art.
Lieut. Robert Foster, Engineers.
Lieutenant H. Jackson, Fort Adjutant.

DEPARTURES.---Lieut. Short, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. W. F. Barlow, 23d Rt. N. I.
Capt. D. C. Ramsay, S. R. A. D.
Capt. B. Sandwith, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Major R. Thomas, 1st Lt. Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL--June 13th Ship Illustre Almeida, Captain Chas. Daly, from Sea, on account of bad weather.

DEPARTURES.---June 9th Portuguese Brig De Zempinho, Captain J. Thomas de Aguiro, to Macao.

12th Ship Illustre, Captain Charles Daly, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Brig Ben Johnson, Captain T. L. Symes, from Calcutta 5th May.

3d. Ship Barrosa, Captain H. Hutchinson, from Calcutta 12th May.

5th. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain G. Windsor, from Rangoon the 1st May.

DEPARTURES.—June 3d Brig Hope, Captain H. P. Lund, for Masulipatam and Coringa

4th H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Wetherall, for New South Wales.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 22. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnston, from Rangoon 14th May.

25. Ship Arethusa, J. Haly, from Rangoon 1st May.

Ditto Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, from ditto 3d ditto.

Passengers per Enterprize.—Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton; Colonel Smelt; Captain Wainwright, A. D. C.; Captain Young; Captain Piper; Captain Boulton; Captain O'Brien; Captain Bell; Captain Sneyd; Mr. Hedger, Attorney at Law; Messrs. Scott and Lowe, Commissariat Assistants; Mr. Hancock, Hospital Apothecary; a Native Subadar Major of the Governor General's By. Guard; and 110 Natives.

Per Arethusa:—Messrs. S. W. Hazlewood, F. Jennings, and H. Pear, Mariners; Arsoom and Atchun, Chinese Merchants; and seven Natives.

Per Shaw Inshaw:—Captain Hall, Country Service; Aga Ismail and Meer Jaun, Merchants, and thirteen Natives.

DEPARTURES.—May 21, Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Fazarobany, J. Canning, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Hashmy, J. Smith, for Rangoon.

22. Ship George, W. Clark, for London via St. Helena.

23. Ship Catherine, J. Macintosh, for London.

25. Ship Fergusson, J. Cunningham, for Rangoon.

26 Ship Sir Thomas Munro, W. Coates, for London.

Ditto Cashmere Merchant, T. Woodley, for Rangoon.

Ditto Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, for Ramree.

27. Brig William, W. Love, for Arracan, Cheduba, Ramree, and Sandoway.

Passengers per Ship Gilmore, for Rangoon:—Lieutenant Irvine, H. M. 87th Regt. Ensign McMahon, ditto.

Per Ship George, for London:—Mrs. Murray; Mrs. Samuel Smith; Mrs. Hazlewood; Miss Blechynden; Lieutenant Colonel Murray, 40th Regiment Native Infantry; James Hazlewood, Esq. H. C. Service; Lieut. W. N. Hill, H. M. 87th Regt.; Lieut. Wingfield; H. M. 13th Regt.; Lieut. McLeroth, H. M. 38th Regiment; Lieutenant Heming, H. M. 67th Regiment; Mr. R. G. Dobbinson, Merchant; Miss Jane Hazlewood; Miss Alicia Hazlewood; Miss Elizabeth Smith; Miss Catherine Smith; Master Robert Hazlewood; Master James Hazlewood; Master Richard Smith; Mrs. Morgan, Servant to Mrs Colonel Murray; Helen Peter, Servant to Mrs. Smith, Mary Holborn, Servant to Miss Blechynden; Antonio Domingo, Servant to Mr. Hazlewood.

Per Ship Catherine, for London:—Mrs Raper Mrs. Macher; Lieutenant F. V. Raper, 39th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, 15th Native Infantry; Captain William Maclier, 4th Regiment Native Cavalry; Captain H. Sibbald, 41st Native Infantry; Lieutenant H. Delafosse, Artillery; Captain George Reed, H. M. 13th Foot; Lieutenant William Flood, ditto; Lieutenant H. Wilson, ditto; Lieutenant Chas. Cheape, 51st Native Infantry; Assistant Surgeon R. Cavill; George Mackintosh, Esq. Merchant; J. Sutherland, Esq. ditto; J. G. Greige, Esq. ditto. Children:---Miss Ann Raper; Miss Eliza Raper; Miss Catherine Fagan; Miss Agnes Fagan; Miss Caroline F[illegible] Master Mathew Raper; Master Robert Fagan.

Per Brig Brougham, for Amherst Island:—Richard Hunter, Esq. H. C. Service; Mrs. Hunter, and Two Children.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---On the 10th Inst. At St. James' Church Tannah, by the Rev. D. Young, Mr. A. T. C. Fraser Esq. Civil Service, fourth son of the late Major General Fraser, of Ashling House near Chichester, Sussex, to Anna Maria Barnard, only daughter of the late James Phillip Hobson Esq. Auditor General Penang.

BIRTHS.—At Poonah, on the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. J. Summers, of a daughter.

At Colabah, on Monday the 12th Instant, the Lady of D. Seton, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 14th, Instant Mrs. Leggett, of a son.

DEATHS.---At Mazagon, on Friday the 2d inst. P. J. Douglas Esq. aged 27 years.

At Poonah, on the morning of the 7th Instant, of the Cholera morbus, Mr. Troop Quarter Master Cain, aged 31 years.

At Callee, near Damaun, on the 8th Instant, of Cholera, Lieut. G. R. S. Fenwick, of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Hyderabadt, on the 17th April, Chas. Thomas Kynaston, Esq. 19th Regt. N. I. to Miss Catherine Teresa Woods.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 8th May, the Lady of Capt. B. Black, 45th Regt. of a son.

At Chittoor, on the 9th May, the Lady of G. J. Waters, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 26th May, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Cadell, of a Daughter.

On the 3d June, the Lady of William Scott, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—At St. Thomas Mount, on the 29th May, Frances Sophia, the Wife of Lieut. Colonel Walker, C. B. H. M. 54th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Cawnpore, on the 25th April, Mr Benjamin Simson, to Miss Ann Cooper.

At Calcutta, on the 27th May Carolinus Lyon Pinto, Esq. to Miss Sarah Austin Wiltshire.

BIRTHS.—At Penang, on the 9th April, at the School House, Mrs. Porter, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 14th May, the Lady of Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th May, the Wife of George Reddie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of a Son.

At Kidderpore, on the 24th May, Mrs. M. G. Rochfort, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th May, Mrs. Ann Harington, Proprietor of Budge-Budge Hotel, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th May, the Lady of C. A. Bushby, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 23d February last, Alexander Leslie, Esq., M. D., Surgeon of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

At Rangoon, on the 10th March last, Lieutenant H. Gray, His Majesty's Royal Regiment.

On board His Majesty's Ship *Slaney*, on the passage from Rangoon, in sight of the Island (Penang,) on the 11th April, Brigadier M. Shaw, C. B. His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

At Calpeutyn, on the 22d April, Henrietta Maria Justina the wife of Mr. Petrus Francois Flanderka, Acting Notary Public and Secretary to the Magistrate of that Station, aged 21 years, 1 month and 24 days.

On board the Ship *Mediterranean*, on the voyage from Batavia, Mr. William Stuart, Chief Officer of that Vessel.

At Colombo, on the 23d April, John Gerard Krierkenbeek, Esq. aged 54 years---late Advocate and Dutch Interpreter to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ceylon.

On Rangoon River, on board the Hon'ble Company's Transport "the *Glenelg*," on the 30th April, Ensign Edward Patrick Hawshaw, of the 38th Regiment Madras N. I.

At Serampore, on the 19th May, at an advanced age, Mr. Adam Gordon, Senior.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 21st May, Mr. Officiating Assistant Surgeon Charles Vignolet, in Medical charge of the Hill Rangers.

At Chowringhee, on the 24th May, Mrs. Margaret Boyd, aged 23, the Lady of W. S. Boyd, Esq. of the Firm of Boyd, Beeby and Co.

At Calcutta on the 24th May, Capt. George Reese, His Majesty's 13th Regt. Light Infantry, aged 33 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th May, Thomas Barnes, Esq. late of the Bencoolen Civil Service, aged 45 years.

At Ceylon, aged 80 years, at the house of Vincent William Vanderstaaten, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, his most revered mother Mrs. Anna Catharine Vanderstaaten, widow of the late Peter Lewis Vanderstaaten, Esq.

Madras Intelligence.

JUNE 2, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Prs.
Old 5 " " 1½ per Cent. Disc.
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Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Captain H. Harkness, of the 25th Regiment N. I. Secretary to the Committee of Public-instruction.

"We have heard" says a late publication "that the *Glasgow* frigate, which brought Lord Hastings from India, has been recently despatched to the Brazils to bring home Sir Charles Stuart from thence. It is said, that he will on his arrival in England be raised to the Peerage: and many well informed persons think it highly probable that he will be offered, and most probably accept, the Governor Generalship of India, should it not be otherwise filled before that time."

[*Madras Gazette, June 3.*

[redacted]nd Ship *Baroosa*, Cap-[redacted]m Calcutta the 12th ultimo, [redacted]oads on Saturday.

[redacted]---Madame Fontclair, and 3 Chil-[redacted] Pelissie, Mr. Grant, Captain Au-[redacted]tain Peatt, Mr. Watts, and 6 Ser-

[redacted]*aroosa*. it appears, proceeds in the first [redacted]e to the Mauritius.

[redacted] Packet is open at the Post Office for [redacted]ters to be transmitted to the Cape by the [redacted]rig *Ben Johnson*, which arrived from Calcutta on Friday, having experienced very boisterous weather.

Passenger.---J. Wheatley, Esq. Barrister at Law.

H. M. Ship *Fly* has sailed for New South Wales.

H. M. Schooner *Cochin*, from Rangoon the 1st ultimo, arrived yesterday.

The Schooner *Alert*, from Ceylon, has also arrived, and the Brig *Hope* and Bark *George*, both for the Northward, have sailed, since our last Report.

Passengers by the George.---Mrs. Poulson, Miss White, Colonel White, Captain Derville, Ensign White, and Ensign M'Kenzie.

We are still unable to announce any arrival from England, either here, or at either of the other Presidencies.

We are requested to state that the *Public Assembly* is postponed for a short period.

[*Govt. Gazette, June 6.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs As.	22d May 1826.	Rs. As.	SELL
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Disct.	4 0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	5 0	Ditto.
Ditto	1 4	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	2 8	Dist.

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2 *a* 2¼ On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2¼ *a* 2 1

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98

Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 19TH MAY, 1826.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 11TH MAY, 1826.

Mr. Robert Neave, Register of the Zillah Court of Behar.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th May 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion, until the pleasure of His Majesty shall be known:

Staff.

Brevet Major Edward Kelly, Half-Pay, Deputy Adjutant General, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, 17th May 1826.

Captain Daly, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, late Acting Pay Master of that Corps, has permission to remain at the Presidency, until the 1st of July next, for the purpose of enabling him to settle the accounts of the Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Elrington's Regimental Order of the 8th Instant, appointing a Committee of Paymastership to the 47th Regiment in uniformity with his Majesty's Regulations, vice Mittan deceased, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified, viz.

16th Dragoons (Lancers)---Lieutenant Arms strong, for Six Months, from the 1st of June next, with permission to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

16th Dragoons (Lancers).--Lieutenant Smith for Six Months, from the 1st of July next, with permission to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

44th Regiment---Captain Jacob, for Four Months, from the date of his embarkation at Ghazeepore, with permission to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

47th Regiment---Major Ramsay, for One month, from the 4d May, (Instant) to proceed on the River on account of his health.

87th Regiment---Lieutenant Hill, to England, for Two Years, from date of embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

THE *Enterprise* Steam Vessel returned from Rangoon on Monday last, having left that place on the 14th: every thing continued quiet, and there was every reason to expect, that the second instalment would be punctually discharged. The Body Guard was embarked on board several Transports, which were to sail on the 16th. The circumstance of chief interest which had occurred, was the foundation of a new town, by the Commissioners named Amherst Town. Martaban being ceded to the Burmese, under the provision of the treaty, which relinquishes the territory on the right bank of the San-luen, it became expedient to possess a station on the left bank of that river, for the convenience of trade. An eligible spot for this purpose has been selected on a peninsula, near the mouth of the Martaban River, formed between another river, the Kalyen, and the Sea, and terminating in Cape Kyai, Kami. We have been favoured with a letter, communicating full and interesting details of the proceedings on this occasion which we shall publish in our next. By letters of the 12th, we learn, that a cantonment had been constructed for a Regiment of N. I.; that the harbour, which is a very excellent one, had been buoyed; and that of 431 lots, into which the new Town was divided, 220 had been taken by respectable settlers, chiefly Chinese---a number of Peguers were preparing to move thither, so that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season at which the settlement would be first occupied, the setting in of the rains, great expectation was entertained that it would be speedily populous.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 25.

The very great sickness and mortality, that prevail among European troops arriving in Bengal at this season of the year, are well known to every one; and every year a subject of great regret. The sending out these troops at this season which nothing but the opportunity of the Company's China Ships can well account for, appears to us, who witness its effects, to be a very shortsighted measure, in point even of œconomy. The raw recruit arrives, when the heat of the climate has attained its greatest degree: he is ignorant of the dangers to which exposure to a tropical sun subjects him—and finding himself ashore, and relieved from the confinement of a ship, he is naturally apt to overflow in good spirits, to fear nothing; and even to laugh at the cautions, which his commanding officers may give him. He finds too, if in the least degree inclined to such indulgencies, that the appetite for ardent spirits may be cheaply gratified in this country; and unluckily the very effect of the climate and his exposure to the sun is to stimulate him to this gratification. The consequences are easily forseen; he is attacked with fever, when least prepared to withstand it, and necessarily confined in the Fort, itself particularly ill adapted for the sick at this period of the year; and he falls a victim to the ills that assail him. Were it so ordered that troops should arrive in this country, about the month of November, we cannot help thinking, that many valuable lives and much treasure would be saved to the Honourable Company. It is true, that arrive when they will, we may expect them to indulge at first freely in the temptations they will find. But at the commencement of the cold season, the fever consequent on such indulgence, might ultimately prove a lesson to the soldier to be more circumspect in future; and out of evil good might in the end result. At this season of the year the patient too often unfortunately dies under the discipline.

[*John Bull, May* 26.

We have great pleasure in calling public attention to the 1st part of a work that promises to be most useful, which has just issued from the Press of the Lithographic Company—we mean, a Book of Roads throughout Bengal, including those to Madras and Bombay:---

"The want of a work of this description has long been a great desideratum to the Indian Traveller. The work now submitted to the public has been compiled with great labor, and being the first attempt of the kind in India, the Asiatic Lithographic Company hope that some allowance will be made, should a few imperfections be discovered, but they have spared no trouble to render it as perfect as possible.

"The whole work when finished will consist of one hundred or more Plates accompanied by an Index Map of India on a scale of 80 miles to the inch, by which Index any one will be able at once to point out the contents of each plate, which are on a scale of 6 miles to the inch.

"The remaining parts will be published in rapid succession, and when complete will exhibit the whole of the Roads throughout Bengal including those to Madras and Bombay. The work is printed on fine Europe Paper of an Imperial 4to. size.

"The Asiatic Lithographic Company will esteem it as a favor to be supplied with any additional information with regard to the position and name of places that may have been overlooked in this work."

[*John Bull, May* 27.

We may now we hope, hourly expect the arrival of the China Ships *Dunira* and *Balcarras*. They were expected to leave England about the 10th February, and ought to be making their appearance.

The *Enterprize* is under orders to proceed to Aracan, and we believe returns *via* Chittagong, and will bring up the treasure, now on board the Hon. C. Cruizer Ternate, lying in the Chittagong river.

The new settlement of *Amherst Town*, to which many of the Peguers are said to be flocking, is situated, we understand, twenty-five miles below Martaban, near the mouth of the river, and will afford, as has been mentioned, a most safe and excellent harbour for Shipping of almost any burthen.

[*John Bull, May* 29.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MARCH 2.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the Order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply.---The question having been put.

Colonel DAVIS said that he would move for a Select Committee to consider the military expenditure of the country. If that were allowed, he would then agree to going into a Committee of Supply, and would have no objection to the grant of a quarter's supply. The Hon. Member took a comparative view of the finances and resources of this country and that of France and America, and contended that our military establishment was enormously disproportionate. He particularized the garrison of Gibraltar, and the troops stationed in Canada, as extremely overgrown for their services respectively. In conclusion he moved—"That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the whole Military Expenditure of the country."

Mr BROUGHAM seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said that as it appeared that the only reason the Hon. Gentleman opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair, was in order to substitute his own motion for another Committee, he should content himself with merely stating that it had hitherto been the practice of the House to examine the subject in a Committee of the whole House, rather than in a Select Committee. This he thought, in itself, was a sufficient answer to the Hon. Gentleman for the present; the more so, as he would have it in his power, if he pleased, to resist in the Committee any part or the whole of the objections on each of the proposed Votes when put in the Committee.

The motion of Colonel DAVIES, after a few observations from Mr. C. PELHAM, was negatived without a division, and the House went into the Committee of Supply.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that in submitting the Estimates of the Army for the current year, it became his duty to notice the tone and matter of which the Hon. Gent.'s speech consisted, at some length. Any person who had heard that Hon. Gentleman would have supposed that this year there had been a very large augmentation both in the number of men enrolled in the service, and in the amount of our military expences. Now the fact was, that the number of troops, and the expences also, would be found to be nearly the same as they were last year. In some instances there was an increase of expence, and in other instances, as in the Civil Department particularly, there was a diminution. The whole increase of the Expenditure was about 126,000*l*. Of which 42,000*l*. might be placed to the account of the augmentation which had been made in the last year, the account of which had been made up last year only to April, and somewhere above 60,000*l*. arising from the difference of pay to the troops in Ireland, in the assimilated currency of the two countries. The first class of Estimates contained an augmentation to the amount of 102,000*l*., of which 94,000*l*. was on account of Land Forces. The Staff expences afforded an augmentation, of which somewhat above 2,000*l*. was solely chargeable to the late assimilation of the currency in Ireland. In the Civil Department there was a diminution in the War Office to the amount of 2,000*l*. which he trusted would be still greater between this and next September. Indeed he should endeavour to retrench this part of the expenditure with the strictest possible bounds, consistently with the interest of the public, and an adequate performance of the duty of that Department. The estimate for medicines presented a saving to the public, but one of no very great amount. The Estimates for the Volunteer Service exceeded those of last year to an amount of 8,356*l*., and for this reason, that it was supposed there would be a larger proportion of the Yeomanry of the country embodied this year than there had been last, which would render it necessary to provide for them on a larger scale. At the same time he would apprise the House, that their numbers were decreased to the amount of 800 rank and file—which might appear to warrant a decrease in this item of expence. Such, however, was not the case, for it had been considered expedient in consequence of representations made to Government, to increase the allowances to the Yeomanry whilst embodied. The allowance of 5*s*. a day for man and horse had been found to be too small, and in consideration of their being only on duty a short time in the season, which did not allow of their making those economical arrangements which troops who were permanently embodied could effect, it was determined to increase the vote, with the sanction of the House, to 8,956*l*. which would enable Government to allow these corps at the rate of seven shillings a day for man and horse whilst they remained embodied. On the second class of Estimates there would be no necessity to trouble the Committee, as that head of expence would be defrayed by the East India Company. On the third class, which embraced the Military College and Woolwich Academy, the expence was nearly the same as last year. On the head of the Staff an augmentation of 8,000*l*. had take place. With respect to Garrisons, there had been no variation. But on the head of Half-pay of General Officers there had been a diminution of 5,000*l*. which was occasioned by casualties and deaths. The Foreign Half-pay was also diminished this year 2,400*l*. There had been no material alteration in the House-Pensioners but the estimate of Out-Pensioners at Chelsea Hospital was increased 4,053*l*. The Widows Pension List was augmented this year 6,607*l*., and the Allowances for Wounds and on the Compassionate List also presented an encrease to the amount of 4,190*l*. The total estimate of our Military Establishment, including Contingencies for England and Ireland, General Staff, Hospital Contingencies, the Volunteer Corps for England and Ireland, Recruiting, the Military Colleges, General Officers' pay, Hospital Staff, In and Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, Military Asylum, Widows' Pensions, Wounds and Compassionate List, amounted to 6,662,000*l* sterling, which was an encrease certainly over the estimate of last year, but if so, that estimate had been formed under the sanction of the express wish of that House, as would be recollected by almost every person who now heard him. As to the proposed standard of expence so often talked of by some Honourable Gentlemen, it was idle and absurd to suppose that he could reduce our Military expenditure to the same amount as that of the halcyon period of 1792. How was it possible to expect such a reduction could ever be made whilst we had so many new foreign garrisons in various parts of the world, and whilst the trade and commerce of the country require corresponding protection in those parts of the globe where they hitherto had been comparatively strangers. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of the propriety of keeping up our establishments in our foreign dependencies, by regular colonial troops attached to the soil, as it were. Now he and the House were aware that persons could not be procured to go out there to be banished for a series of years from their own country, and that if they could be had, they would as a matter of course prove remiss, lax, and ineffective troops, from the circumstance of their not being brought periodically home for the purpose of recruiting their numbers and health, as well as for the no less important purpose of being examined as to their effectiveness and discipline. In fact, regiments, if allowed to remain in the Colonies for a long period, so as to render the saving of any importance to the public, would be found to relax their habits, and lose their smartness and efficiency. The Hon. Member having attempted to arrange the military concerns of the colonies, by creating an exclusively colonial force of an indigenous character, was disposed it would seem to do the country an equal service at home by performing the duty of the military here, through the medium of the Militia. Here, however, the Hon. Gentleman must, to do any thing, first persuade the Legislature to change the law as it stood at present with respect to the Militia force. At present this force could only be called out 28 days in the year, unless under circumstances of a threatened invasion or an existing rebellion in the country. Although as it had been said this was a highly constitutional force, still that force must be maintained at an equal expence with a regular force, and that without effective character, so that in point of expence no advantage would be gained. He would deny altogether that the garrisons had been improperly or unnecessarily upheld in the Colonies, as represented by the Honorable Gentleman, more particularly on the North American station. Another selection of that Honourable Gentleman's had been equally unfortunate as an object for inculpation, namely, the garrison of Gibraltar. Now, he would *remind* the [redacted] and him of the manly and honorable testimony given by a Gallant Officer last year (Sir Robert Wilson), as to this garrison having merely a competent force within, proportioned to its importance. One would actually have thought this would have been taken as the best authority on such a subject by the Hon. Gentleman, although it made but little for his argument. He was not disposed to famble with the Hon. Gentleman through the comparative review he had taken of the finances and revenue of this country, and France, and the United States, which had hardly any reference to the question, but should previously to proposing his first resolution, remark, that the very arguments which he had made use of to show that his Majesty's Ministers should retrench their expences in every possible way, because they were attempting to return to metallic currency, would have been much more applicable, and the principle more intelligible, if he reversed it altogether, and admitted the propriety of attempting to bring every thing of value to its proper standard by adopting a metallic currency, in order that we might be in a condition which would enable Ministers to propose measures of suitable economy. The Noble Lord concluded by moving his first resolution, that 87,240 men be granted to his Majesty, exclusive of the troops in the service of the East India Company, for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord MILTON was glad to be able to say he was not bound by the vote of the House alluded to by the Noble Lord, inasmuch as he had walked out in a minority of, he believed, nine, when that vote had been proposed to the House by the Noble Lord. He objected to these votes altogether, because he perceived they were all founded on a false principle, namely, an overweening anxiety to employ an enormously large British military force at home and abroad. It was part of the military mania which had arisen from our connection for some years with the Potentates of the Holy Alliance. The Army, which only consisted of 69,000 men in 1822, was, in the present year increased to 87,000. This was a measure which, he had no doubt, the country gentlemen would repine at next year, as much as they had done in 1822, though they would not, perhaps, be as likely to induce Government to make the same reduction of our military force as they had done then. And why did he think they would repent their acquiescence? Why, for this plain reason, because their rents would fail. He highly disapproved of the encreased allowance to the Yeomanry when called out for training. The whole of these errors proceeded from Ministers being ignorant that the strength of a country consisted not in a large army. This nation might, under different circumstances, be stronger with a standing army of 20,000 men than with its present enormous army. The real weakness of the country was to be found in the Stock Exchange, nor was it money than was so much required by the merchants of this country, at the hands of the Bank, as the restoration of confidence, by timely measures of relief, originating with Government.

Colonel DAVIES explained, he had acceded to the propriety of granting the Army Estimates of last year.

Mr. HUME believed that the whole of the Estimates for the service of the present year might be safely reduced one half. He had been happy to hear the observations of the Noble Lord, who had so accurately stated the motives of Ministers in wishing for so extensive an establishment. He then proceeded to censure, in severe terms, the unfortunate military mania and passion for large establishments which prevailed, and the expences of which fell entirely upon the middle and lower class of society; the upper class receiving under the name of Commissions, or of one thing or another, as much as they paid. If the House meant to act as honest men, and keep faith with the public creditor, they would see what could be done to keep the expenditure of the country within reasonable bounds. The Honourable Member then referred to the example of the King of Bavaria. The Noble Lord, the Member for Huntingdon, had laid the subject of the state of the Country bare, and after such a picture as he had drawn, was the House prepared to keep up extravagant establishments, for

no other purpose that he could imagine, than that of giving the military an ascendancy over the civil power? He had said thus much as an apology for what he was going to say. In the year 1816, after much deliberation, the House appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure, and to report its observations and recommendations to the House. That committee referred back to the year 1792, being the last period of settled peace. The Noble Lord said, that it was ridiculous to go back to the year 1792. No doubt, he thought so; but did those who pay the taxes think so? So far from it, that they had petitions for reduction of taxes pouring in, and more would yet come. He insisted that it was the duty of that House to reduce the expenditure, as far as it could be done without breach of faith. The interest of the debt was twenty-eight millions, in this of course no diminution could take place; but the other establishments amounted to twenty-seven millions, and certainly admitted of great reduction. If the Noble Lord, for instance, who probably received 3 or 4000*l.* per annum, was reduced one-half, and others, who were paid still better, reduced in a similar proportion, and every expence, in short, put upon a footing of economy, he had no doubt that a relief of twelve millions of taxes might easily be afforded. In 1792 the whole expence of the army including the ordnance, was only four millions, it was now four times that amount. It was true the revenue in 1792, was only seventeen millions, and that now it was fifty-five millions, but if so large a sum could be annually extracted from the people, it only shewed, to what an elevated pitch of prosperity the country might be carried if the people was relieved. In 1792, the total number of the army, including marines and artillery, was 53,000; now they were called upon to vote 104,000 men for these services. In this the eleventh year of peace, and in the present state of the country, could any thing warrant such a vote? In India, there was, besides, a militia of 55,000 men. In England and Ireland, there was a militia to the number of 74,000, entailing an expence of 153,000*l.* In Ceylon and the Cape four or 5,000 more, making altogether 259,000 men, either in arms or ready to be called out. The total increase, since 1702, was not less than 173,000 men. He did implore the attention of the House to what had been the recommendation of the Committee of Finance. The Hon. Member here recited the names of the Members composing that Committee, amongst whom were, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Peel, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Baukes, Mr. Tierney, Mr Grouch, and Sir Thomas Acland. This Committee [illegible] the confidence of the House, and made eleven reports, comprehending various subjects of army, navy, ordnance, &c. He would ask the Members of that Committee, he would particularly ask those who were now in his Majesty's Councils to look at the work of their own hands, and see how far they had fallen short of accomplishing what had then been expected. He would now see what they had recommended. The Hon. Member here read an extract from the Report of the Committee, which recommended a near and speedy approximation to the establishments of 1792, as highly advantageous with a view to relieving the then existing distresses. Since that time the prices of stores, &c. had been much reduced, so that no apology for disappointing the expectations of the Committee could be made on this score. What then had taken place since that period? The Noble Lord had stated, in 1817, that the Estimates of that year were not so low as they were to be in future years In that statement the House went fully with the Noble Lord, and calculated that a large portion of the expenditure might be saved. He would, however, shew, that every thing had increased. He did not blame the Noble Lord for this. He only peformed his duty in laying the Estimates before the House. He blamed his Majesty's Council for extravagancies, which by weakening the resources of the county, prevented from attaining to that influence in the affairs of Europe, to which as a power of the first rank it was entitled. The language of the Committee on this view of the subject well deserved attention: they said that the resources and strength of the country were augmented by every saving—they said that every diminution of expenditure was substantial increase to the country, and they recommended them to come as near as they could to the expenditure of the year 1792. The Hon. Gentleman then referred to the occurrence of the year 1821, when he had moved that the Army Estimates should be cut down. He was then opposed by the Country Gentlemen, but agricultural distress coming on during the progress of the Session, they afterwards turned round, and an unanimous address to the Throne was carried, enforcing the necessity of all practicable reductions in the general expenditure, and particularly in the Military expenditure. An Hon. Gentleman, when it become evident that the motion he intended to make would have been carried, interposed to preserve Ministers from that mortification, by moving the Address he had mentioned, and the consequence was, that in the following year the Military estimates were lower by 20,000 men and half a million of money. In consequence of this reduction of the Army, the Ordnance, and every thing else connected with it was also reduced. This shewed the good effects of a little determination and a little advice. Afterwards corn rose, the people were employed, and distress grew less, and immediately a system of encrease was commenced. The whole encrease since that time was no less than 15,000 men The pretence for this was the necessity of reliefs for the Colonies, the state of Ireland, and the state also of the Colonies, agitated, as it was said, by the resolutions passed in that House in the year 1823; that this was only a pretence, and that the real object was to encrease the military force in this country was evident from the fact, that one fifth of the encrease went to the Colonies. The Hon. Member then compared the present military force with that of the years from 1785 to 1792, and contended that there was the less reason for such an encrease as had taken place in the regular forces because the Militia had greatly encreased, and a numerous body of Yeomanry had been created. These alone, he contended, would have been sufficient to meet any alteration of circumstances. It had been said that the encrease of the population rendered it imprudent to impair the power or lessen the influence of the Crown. He would say reduce taxes, make the people prosperous and they would be contented. A large military force and the expences connected with it, encreased the necessity of a powerful restraint upon the people. He did not know whether he had made himself intelligible. He was decidedly of opinion that they should revert as nearly as possible to the late expenditure before the French war. It was only by reducing the establishments that any relief could be afforded to the people—except, indeed, five millions were taken, which now constituted the Sinking Fund, as it was well called; for it was a most ruinous fund—and, instead of diminishing the debt, only helped the country to get further into debt. If to this were added seven millions more, which might be easily saved upon the different estimates, a most important relief might be afforded. He could not contemplate any thing more grateful to his Majesty's Ministers than the power of dispensing so much benefit, and placing the country in a high and commanding position. Every speech from the Throne spoke of the advantage of producing diminished estimates, instead of which they found them every year to increase. They were mere words. It was therefore incumbent upon the House to do something. He should move an amendment as nearly as possible in the words, for he could not express it better than in the words of the Committee; he should move that it was the opinion of that Committee, that it was expedient to approach as near and as soon as possible to the military establishment of 1792.

Mr. BROGDEN thought that according to the practice of the House the Honourable Member could not move so general an amendment in the Committee upon this particular resolution.

Mr. HUME said, that he had on former occasions moved an amendment quite as general upon every particular resolution. He then moved the amendment, that, "in the opinion of the Committee a large reduction should be made in the Estimates so as to make them approximate to the establishments of 1792, as recommended by the Committe of 1817." (The amendment here repeated the words of the Committee.)

Lord PALMERSTON said that he apprehended that the object of the Hon. Member would not be much further advanced if his resolutions were to pass. The whole question still would remain, whether as close an approximation to the establishment of 1792 as circumstances permitted had been already made or not. This question could not be decided by merely referring to numerical accounts. He had endeavoured to prove, whether successfully or not the House must judge, that the approximation had already been carried as far as possible. The Honorable Gentleman had thought it convenient to panegyrise the Committee of 1817—it happened to suit the present purpose; but he could recollect former occasions when the Hon. Gentleman had not manifested the same deference and respect to that Committee. If however the Hon Gentleman looked to the prospective establishment contemplated by the Committee, he would find that it amounted to 8,500,000*l.* including artillery—now the present estimates did not amount to that sum, and could not be charged therefore with exceeding it. The Hon. Gentleman had urged the expediency of reducing the establishment by one half. Now one half only of the whole charge was for the effective part of the army, and the other half for pensions, half-pay, and other items of a nature not reducible, so that to follow the recommendation of the Hon. Gentleman would be to leave the country without any at all. This would shew how safe it would to be take the Hon. Member as a guide. Those who took the course pursued by the Honorouble Gentleman, had a great advantage, as nothing was more easy than to indulge in general declamation, on economy, and expensive establishments. The Estimates had been found as fas as due regard to the public service would allow, a strict adherence to the doctrines and in accordance with the spirit of the Finance Committee. With respect to the military spirit the Hon Member supposed to exist, he, for himself, and also for Ministers generally, totally disclaimed it. Nothing could be less consistent with their feelings and views. To keep up an unnecessary military establishment in time of peace, was not only bad economy, but bad policy even in a military sense.—Unnecessary troops would of course be unemployed, and if any occasion for their services should arise they would not be he most valuable description of troops. He did not therefore defend a large military establishment in time of peace—but he trusted the Committee would agree to such an establishment as was necessary for the public services It had been said that in 18[illegible] a considerable reduction had been made. It was true that in that year, in consequence of the distress which prevailed, Government had been anxious to comply with the wishes of the House—and that, against their judgment, they did consent to a considerable reduction. But what had been the consequence? Great embarrassments and inconveniences had ensued, in the Colonial department; and, after 3 or 4 years, they had been compelled to resort to a considerable augmentation.—The Hon. Gentleman had complained of that augmentation, on account of its not having been applied to the purposes for which it was granted—to Ireland and the Colonies. To refute that imputation he would state that last year 10 regiments were sent out and only 4 came back—and that in the present year 8 regiments would be sent out and only six would come back—so that fourteen regiments would be afloat for a considerable part of this year, and if that were so, was it not evident that a greater force was required? Besides this he would state that a new organization of the army had taken place, from which considerable advantages were expected. It was formerly the practice that the whole ten companies, of which a regiment of the line consisted when it was selected for colonial service, went abroad, leaving a skeleton only in England for the purpose of recruiting. By the new arrangement this practice was altered, and no more than six companies now went adroad, the other four companies remaining in England. This rendered the force in the colonies more effective, because casualties could be more easily and promptly supplied. This occasioned the greater part of the non-effective to be at home; of 8,000 non-effective, 6,000 were now at home. The Noble Lord trusted he had said enough to convince the House, that the augmentation had not been applied to any other purpose than that for which it had been granted. He need not urge upon the House the impropriety of sending troops levied in England by volutary enlistment into perpetual banishment.—(Hear!)—Yet that must be the practical consequence of reducing the military force. There were now eight regiments in India who had been there 19 years, and two regiments in Ceylon and Mauritius, who had been 20 years. These ten regiments had been kept in a tropical climate for nearly twenty years. If the army were to be diminished, reliefs would be impracticable, and soldiers would be consigned to perpetual banishment, to that which is inflicted as a punishment upon atrocious criminals. The Honorable Gentleman had drawn out in magnificent array a military force of 239,000 men. But how had he made up this force? It included, in the first place, 22,000 of Irish Militia. Now he could inform the Committee that of this force not a single man existed, except in the vivid imagination of the Hon. Member. Not a single man was enrolled of the Irish Militia; the whole was purely a creation of the Hon. Gentleman's fancy. Then the Hon Gentleman took the Yeomanry corps to amount to 74,000; the fact was it amounted to 28,000 in England and 26,000 in Ireland. He did not know by what arithmetic the Hon. Gentleman could get this amount. In case of war, or of any other emergency, it was ridiculous to talk of a militia not enrolled, or of yeomanry who were called out annually for eight days. He trusted there was nothing in the statement of the Hon. Member to induce the house to adopt his resolution. When he spoke of the encrease since 1792, perhaps, he was not aware how much that encrease depended upon the half-pay and pensions. In 1792, this charge amounted only to 92,434, in 1816, to 2,802,000*l.* The difference was occasioned by the extended nature of our operations during the late war. So that when it was found that nearly 2,400,000*l.* of the difference in the estimates of the years arose from the gratitude of the nation for services performed during the war, that difference could no longer excite so much surprise.

Mr. ROBERTSON charged the Hon. Member for Aberdeen with inconsistency in ascribing the return of prosperity in 1824 to the advance in the price of corn, when night after after night in that House he was calling out for cheap corn. He inveighed against the system of free trade, and anticipated that it must lead to a breach of faith with the public creditor. With this impression he could not agree to any decrease of the army; he dissented, besides, from it, on constitutional grounds.

Mr. HUME expressed himself dissatisfied with the reply of the Noble Lord. If relief of the regiments in the Colonies had been the object, why augment the Life Guards or the cavalry,—these were not sent to the Colonies. The Hon. Gentleman then stated the particulars of the increase which had taken place in these descriptions of forces. If the militia or yeomanry were of no use why keep up the expence which they occasioned. He then entered into details to shew that the half-pay had increased recently.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the whole augmentation of 13,000 men, which had been granted on account of the Colonies, had been made in regiments of the line, and not one man added to the guards or the cavalry. The Staff of the Irish militia only was kept up. The Hon. Member in referring to half-pay referred, he supposed, to a recent regulation by which the sale of half-pay was permitted But, in contradiction to the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, he would state that the half-pay which in 1820 was 84,0 0*l.*, had been reduced to 770,000*l.* as it stood at present.

The House then divided—

For the Motion	.. .. ..	144
Against it	.. .. ..	45
Majority	.. ..	99

On the Resolution for granting 153,271*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to defray the expence of Volunteer Corps in England and Ireland for the year 1826.

Lord ALTHORPE said the whole system of permanent duty for volunteers was useless. If they were quartered in a country town, he admited, they could not pay their expences for 5*s.* or 7*s.* per day. He was himself a member of a volunteer yeomanry troop, but had never drawn any allowance money for permanent service. The Noble Lord moved to reduce the estimate to 147,500.

Mr. Secretary PEEL had found the volunteer yeomanry useful to the public. When the Hon member for Montrose considered the *dicta* of the Finance Committee of 1817, that Hon. Member would have recollected that the Committee to which he alluded, spoke in the highest terms of the Volunteer Corps. With respect to the merits of the Volunteer Yeomanry the Right Honourable Gentleman, as Secretary of the Home Department, was ready to give his opinion that the volunteer yeomanry were a most useful corps. They had claimed as a remuneration for their services an exemption from civil offices, but the Right Hon. Gentleman had never thought he could comply with that request. Although he bore testimony to the utility of Volunteer Yeomanry, he had no wish to encrease that corps, but had stated that it would be better for those who were not effective to retire. Many in consequence of that intimation had retired, and the number of yeomanry was greatly reduced. It is general view of the service had been, that volunteers should not be done away with, but that no unnecessary expence should be incurred. The existence of this constitutional force rendered it unnecessary to call in regular troops when events occurred to disturb the peace. This description of force was useful in affording protection to property. They were not, however, to run down the people of England, as the Honourable Member for Montrose had stated. If the yeomanry corps were to be kept up, the public ought to pay the expence of permanent service. He supported the Resolution, believing that it was a sum which the service required.

Sir R. HERON thought every shilling paid to the Volunteer cavalry so much money thrown away. When Volunteer Corps were called to quell internal disturbances, they were not the proper force. The disturbances at Manchester proved that the regular troops would have done their duty much better than the Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought Volunteer Corps did not keep up the peace of the country; they were sometimes useful, but in general they did no good. The regulars were the best force to prevent disturbance. The Noble Lord had thought 25,000*l.* for this Volunteer Cavalry quite sufficient. He thought the vote come to that night was discreditable to the House They had heard no reason why so large a force was necessary. The Noble Lord concluded by moving to reduce the estimate to 25,000*l.*

Sir R FERGUSON thought the Standing Army would keep the peace better than Volunteer Yeomanry. He did not wish to see a body of irregular cavalry brought against the people of this country. He considered the disciplined English cavalry the best in the world, and it was absurd to see irregular corps of volunteers wearing mustachios, like foreign veterans.

Mr. BENETT said he had seen the Yeomanry highly useful. They acted as armed constables. He had known them suppress riots without drawing a sword. He wished all Volunteer Corps might go on permanent duty for a few days, and their sufficiency would be known.

Colonel JOHNSON opposed the grant to the Volunteers altogether.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE had witnessed the excellent conduct of the Yeomanry Cavalry. A riot in the county in which he resided was prevented by three regiments of volunteers.

Mr. C. W. WYNN said Volunteer Cavalry was a civil force, in many instances they were more serviceable in the prevention of tumult than any other forces.

Lord ALTHORPE thought the Volunteer Cavalry a useful corps. It might be made a political engine but that was a remote consequence. He could not at the same time consider the system of permanent service, in the least advantageous.

Sir H. VIVIAN bore testimony to the usefulness of the Yeomanry Cavalry. He thought they ought to be often inspected and made efficient.

Mr. BROUGHAM supported the amendment, which gave the least sum. It was profound peace, and they had Estimates calculated for war.

Mr. HOBHOUSE supported the amendment. He had opposed, year after year, a great military establishment. From 1821 to 1825 the amount of the Estimates had been the same as in 1820. He wished to ask the Noble Lord whether they had come to the utmost stretch of these enormous Estimates?

Mr. GOOCH spoke in behalf of the volunteers.

Mr. BERNAL said, they had 23 regiments, besides the Household troops and cavalry, therefore there could be no ground for keeping volunteer cavalry.

Lord PALMERSTON explained the amount of the regular force employed. It was impossible that regular cavalry could be employed in all parts of the country.

Sir F. BURDETT considered the volunteer yeomanry a constitutional force. In Wilts and Berkshe had seen most respectable bodies of yeomanry called out to keep the peace. In the massacre of Manchester the force employed departed from the discipline of yeomanry cavalry. They made themselves armed partisans. The conduct of that body was not any impeachment to the yeomanry of the country. T[illegible] could not admit that the regular [illegible] employed before the yeomanry cor[illegible] for permanent service, was, in hi[illegible] of little moment; at the same time, [illegible] any reduction in the public expendit[illegible] reasonably made. Yeomanry should no[illegible] upon permanent duty.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, the Secretary [illegible] ver imposed on the yeomanry cavalry the [illegible] going out.—Those corps generally asked perm[illegible] go out, and the whole was arranged by the corp[illegible] selves. During four years that he had superinten[illegible] those corps, there never had been a complaint of undue severity in calling out any corps

Lord MILTON said the Yeomanry Corps had been placed upon a different footing from that on which they formerly stood.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL still considered these corps useless.

The question was then put upon the 25,000*l.* amendment and negatived.

The Amendment for reducing the Vote to 147,000*l.* was also negatived, and the original Resolution agreed to without a division.

Mr. HUME then moved to report progress.

The House consequently resumed.—Report on Monday.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK till Monday.

JOHN BULL,—FEBRUARY 19.

DR. LYALL AND MURRAY THE BOOKSELLER, OF ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY.

In the *Courier* of Friday a correspondence between DR. LYALL and the Publisher of the Quarterly Review, is submitted to the public; and although to us the whole is matter of moonshine, the letters which were exchanged, and the conduct consequent thereon which was observed, are such as to render it quite impossible not to take a cursory view of the whole correspondence, if such it may be called.

It appears that DR. LYALL, like many other ingenious, persons (JOHNNY KEATS died of it) has been pegged into, by the Right worshipful Company of Quarterly Reviewers, or rather by some sprightly individual privileged to assume the Quarterly "WE;" and it moreover appears that the said DR. LYALL, being what is termed *thin-skinned*, cannot endure the injury he has received, or rather his quarto, by the said pegging.

For our own part (and we believe the case is nearly similar as relates to every body else) we had forgotten DR. LYALL's book and the Review together, and it seems to us a sort of labour-in-vain effort to renew the subject now. However, it appears, after a long delay, several publications of his own, and the occurrences of innumerable events too multifarious to mention, that DR. LYALL, on the third day of the present month, February, wrote the following letter to MR. MURRAY the bookseller, in Albemarle Street, which we shall take leave to show is not only one of the wisest letters *perhaps* ever written, but one of the most extraordinary documents at this moment extant. It is marked one—

No. 1.

"45, Haymarket, Feb. 3, 1826.

"SIR—I have long been silent, in the expectation that your sense of the injury done me in the *Quarterly Review* would have led to some apology. The pressure of domestic afflictions—*disease, death, &c and my increasing occupations, have also prevented the infamous report regarding my Quarto, from meeting with that attention it demanded.*

"I now call upon you, Sir, as the publisher, and consequently as the promulgator, of injustice and falsehood, to tell me whether any apology will be made. I now ask you, Sir, as a gentleman who professed friendship to me, and who, while I was receiving kind attentions at your hands, did me the greatest injustice to explain the *extraordiary circumstance of your publishing a Review*, which attempted to ruin my character—a character dearer to me than life.

"I candidly tell you, that if no explanation takes place before Monday next, I shall consider myself at liberty to publish an account of my connection and correspondence with you, *and that I shall be induced to bring an action against you for defamation.*

"Revenge is not my object, I am willing to answer you in any way that justice and honour may require, and I trust that I shall find you equally disposed to do so.

"Expecting your answer, I am, Sir, your very obedient servant.

"John Murray, Esq !!!

That this letter is *wise* who can doubt;—that it is most wonderful we will prove; for although we certainly have no wish whatever to trifle with the feelings of DOCTOR LYALL, or Doctor anybody else, it is quite necessary to the ends of justice that his epistle should be analysed; and since he distinctly states that "Death and his increasing occupations" have hitherto prevented his noticing the infamous report of his quarto, it seems either that the letter is a post-mortem appeal to the Reviewer, (not only from his work, but from *himself*,) or that the Doctor has now began his attack after some process of revivification, hitherto unknown to the medical world.

As to "the extraordinary circumstance of MURRAY's publishing a Review," it has been so long a matter of notoriety that we wonder even the newly-risen Doctor should have started at it; and as to "attempting to ruin his character," the Doctor ought to have known, during his life time, that Reviewers are not particular; and moreover, that a bookseller, engaged to publish a periodical work, is by no means a party to what appears in it. Does DR. LYALL

URRAY is consulted as to
or not to appear in a work of
, talent, and erudition, which
shop?—poor, innocent DR. LY-
ever did the following genuine
he bookseller settles the question:—

No. 2.

"Albemarle-street, Feb. 4, 1826.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of
erday, I have only to state, that I neither
have, nor ever had, the slightest influence over
the Editorial department of the *Quarterly Review*.

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,
"JOHN MURRAY."

"DR. LYALL."

And a very proper letter too—to be addressed to anybody so uncommonly unsophisticated as to suppose he had. Upon which DOCTOR LYALL makes the following observation:—

"This letter was received about seven o'clock in the evening of that day, and the following answer immediately returned, because I looked upon MR. MURRAY's conduct as a *complete evasion*."

Evasion of what? The Doctor charges MURRAY with the extraordinary crime of *publishing* a review which abused his *quarto*—and MURRAY returns a rational answer, by saying that he is not suffered to interfere with the conduct of the work; and this the Doctor considers an evasion, and writes thus:—

"No. 3.

"SIR,—*Having refused to give up the name of the writer of the Reviewal of my Quarto*, you are therefore responsible for that Reviewal. As the shortest method of terminating the business, *you may expect a challenge from me on Monday, provided no* satisfactory explanation takes place by mid-day. My injured honour *may compel me to take this step*, because you were the publisher of an infamous libel on my character. At the same time *I most earnestly desire that the affairs may be amicably arranged*. Nothing short, however, of an apology, *in some form*, will content me. In haste, I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, R. LYALL.

"Saturday evening, 7 o'clock, 6th of Feb. 1826.

"P. S. I can only add further, that I *am willing to meet you, each of us accompanied by a friend*, WITH THE VIEW OF CALMLY COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING."

"John Murray, Esq."

Upon this letter it seems necessary to observe that MURRAY never had refused to give up the name of the writer, at this period of the correspondence; because, as far as it goes, he *never was asked to do so*. As to "the *shortest* method of terminating the business" (as the Doctor has it), that would best have been adopted by "sending the challenge," instead of announcing it as *probably* coming, and making the declaration that the Doctor's injured honour *might* compel him to take that step. The Doctor is, however, reasonable in his anger—he says he may send a challenge, two days and a half afterwards, but that he earnestly desires to do no such thing; and adds a postscript, expressing his willingness to make up a *partie quarré*, to come to a calm understanding. To this MURRAY of course returned no answer—so the Doctor, throwing overboard all his calmness, fires off the following at the bookseller:—

No. 4.

"SIR,—The time fixed for an answer to my last note having expired, I now call upon you to come forward and verify the statements respecting myself, and the *Character of the Russians*, &c. contained in the 61st No. of the *Quarterly Review*, or to give me the satisfaction which *one gentleman* has a right to demand *of another!!!*—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, "R. LYALL."

"3 o'clock, Feb. 6, 1826.

"John Murray, Esq!!!"

MURRAY remains silent even after this provocation, supposing naturally that the affair must be a *hoax*, inasmuch as however well prepared to publish *counter*-statements, MR MURRAY felt that the chivalrous feelings of the Doctor were taking a most unusual course, and one to which tradesmen seldom devote their energies—and accordingly we find the worthy bibliopole doing that, which precisely became him. We shall let the Doctor state the proceedings:—

"*Having heard nothing* from MR. MURRAY, my friend DR. POWER waited upon that gentleman on the forenoon of the 15th inst, for the purpose, if possible, *of accomplishing an amicable arrangement. The result proved quite unsatisfactory*. MR. MURRAY said, that he was only responsible as publisher, for the contents of the *Quarterly Review*—that if DR. LYALL felt himself aggrieved by that periodical, he had his remedy by bringing an action at law—that the giving up the name of the writer of the Reviewal in question, would be to sacrifice his professional character; and twice he repeated, that if he heard any further about a challenge, *he would answer it by a Bow-street officer*.

"My friends being unanimously of opinion, *that the business had now terminated between* MR. MURRAY *and myself*, in so far as regarded the contents of the *Quarterly Review*, and that my next measure should be to lay a statement of the transactions before the public, I, yesterday forenoon, made necessary arrangements for the purpose."

There is something droll in this—the Doctor challenges MURRAY—of this, MURRAY, who of course knows the difference between Review and Field days, most properly takes no notice, whereupon DOCTOR LYALL (endeavouring to maintain the balance of POWER) sends a friend, not to enforce hostilities, but to accomplish an amicable arrangement, which being quite unsatisfactory, the Doctor's friends are unanimously of opinion the *business has terminated*—and so it has, and now comes this:—

"At half past four o'clock, *the following very extraordinary letter reached me*.—

"No 5.

"In consequence of a communication from MR. MURRAY, the author of the article in the *Quarterly Review*, respecting the *History of Moscow*, will be happy to give DR. LYALL the desired satisfaction to-morrow morning, at half-past six, in the fields, between the Hampstead-road and Primrose-hill; of course, one friend will attend for each party.

"February 17, 1826."

Upon this letter—anonymous—delivered by a common porter—sealed with neither armorial bearings nor crest, misdated, and said by the to have been given to him by a gentleman in the street (a hoax as palpable as any ever played off upon the CHRONICLE OR COURIER,) the Doctor "*immediately consulted with his friends*, and they were of opinion he could not take any notice of the communication, and so *that* business terminated.

The whole of this tells so much in favour of the innocence and simplicity of DOCTOR LYALL that we really feel for him, and gladly publish the following *annonce* of his intentions:—

"On Monday, an explanation of MR. MURRAY's conduct towards me before the publication of the 61st Number of the *Quarterly Review*, will be given; till which time, may I request my friends and the public to suspend their judgment?"

To-morrow will be seen the explanation, (which, as the DOCTOR could not extract it from MURRAY himself, he means to favour the world with) of MURRAY's conduct, which we have no doubt will turn out to be most *cruel* and *barbarous*!—but be it what it may, we join with the Doctor in intreating the public (who have never thought one bit upon the subject,) till then to *suspend their judgment*—until to-morrow is a long time to wait, but the public can do no less, since it must be evident that the Doctor's judgment has been suspended ever since he first entered upon the affair.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MARCH 4.

JUDGES are men, limited in knowledge, not entirely divested of prejudice, and subject to passion and bias as well as others. In times, therefore, when a country is torn by faction, when the minds of all are agitated by violent passions, and when moral contagion prevails, especially in high places, it would be too much to expect that the Bench should escape from contamination. There was a time when to our deep regret and mortification, the Judges of England seemed to be carried away by the violence of party feeling, and when CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, which, in its nature, is paramount over all other laws, appeared to us to be not only lost sight of, but trampled under foot. But we are deceived if we do not now live in better times. The administration of CANNING and HUSKISSON is based upon reason; and, in the course of three short years, they have done more for the Throne and the Altar—for order, and the conservative principle—by moderation, courtesy, and liberality in thought and conduct, than was accomplished by all the coercive measures of the preceding half century. Now, it is impossible, we conceive, that what obviously gives consequence and influence to the Treasury, should continue matter of indifference to the Bench. The Judges would not, upon any other hypothesis, be allowed the feelings and desires of general humanity. But however that may be, we have now the gratifying task of recording an instance in which Baron GARROW, one of the Judges of Exchequer in England, has shewn, in a very striking, and highly honourable manner, that his mind is thoroughly embued with the best constitutional principles.

On 20th February of the present year, an action came to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, in which Thomas Jones, an attorney of Stafford, sought damages from Mr. Chester, Editor of the *Pottery Gazette*, on account of libel, said to have been contained in the report of certain law proceedings which had appeared in that newspaper. In the *reported case* several witnessess had sworn that *Jones* was not to be believed upon oath—the witnesses respectively assigning their reasons—such as that he, Jones, had sworn affidavits upon *Robinson Crusoe*, and said that a certain person, named, "would never make a lawyer, unless he could swear that a hen and chickens were a coach and four." These reasons were given in the report; but some others, in which the witnesses had sworn that Jones "had mercilessly oppressed the poor"—were omitted. In his charge, the learned Baron observed—"The question for the Jury to decide in the first place would be, was this a fair, full, just, and impartial account of what had taken place upon the trial? If not, then he was bound to tell them, that the publication was a libel; *but if it was a fair account*, the defendant would in that case be entitled to their verdict: for he (Mr. Baron Garrow) *was clearly of opinion, that a party had a right to give a fair, full, and impartial account of whatever took place in a court of justice*; and for this reason—that the public were entitled to be present in court and hear all that was going forward; and that being the case, *it was absurd to say, that because the court was too small to hold all the public, they were thereby the less entitled to be made acquainted with its proceedings*. He was quite satisfied they had such a right, *and indeed it was necessary towards preserving public respect for the administration of justice*, by the opportunity it afforded them of constantly observing that its proceedings were conducted with purity and decorum. *He repeated therefore, that a party had a right to publish a fair and just account of what took place in Court*; nor was it necessary that he should state every word that was uttered, provided he omitted no material fact likely to prejudice either of the parties."

Every word of this charge, we think, deserves to be emblazoned and preserved in letters of gold. It is equally judge-like and valuable; nor is there any subject on which a judge could address a jury, that, with any thing like truth, can be raised to equal importance. Not only present respect for the administration of justice, but ultimately, the will to administer it, depends on the maintenance of this branch of constitutional law. To us, indeed, it always appeared a contradiction of sense, as well as in terms, to say that our courts were open—that any one might enter them, and leave them, at any time, and then, not only with impunity but applause, tell all his friends and neighbours what he had heard and seen in court, while it was forbidden to *tell the public generally*, in a more full, accurate, and complete manner, *through the press*, what had so taken place! Our courts of law are open to all. This is a boasted matter from every tongue. And is this to mean that they are open to those only who have it in their power from local residence, and other circumstances, to get into contact with the functionaries actually engaged in conducting the trial—and to work on their minds insidiously if they please, and with comparative if not certain impunity—while that sort of publicity is denied, which is given in the most impartial manner, under the highest degree of responsibility, from the parties through whom, and the extent to which it is made, being at once known, and which from being addressed, not to interested individuals, but to the general intelligence of the country, must, by a reflex operation, come back on the minds of the judges, jurors, and all concerned in conducting trials, with influences of the most salutary nature. Is it possible to conceive of any thing likely to be half so potent in exciting the highest powers and best feelings of judicial functionaries, as the consciousness that their conduct, on occasion of each trial, is immediately to be tried by the universal intelligence and justice of the country?

We need hardly say, that the jury, in the case of Jones v. Chester, returned a verdict in favour of the journal Editor, thereby vindicating the constitutional rights of the subject, and supporting the privileges of the press. On the same day, and under the direction of the same judge, another verdict was returned in favour of the printer of the same journal, which, in one respect, is even of greater importance than the former. In this case Jones sought damages on account of two reports of two different proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas. The first related to a motion for a rule to show cause why Mr. Jones should not be struck off the list of Attorneys. The rule was granted. And the report of the proceedings bore the acts of misconduct alleged in support of the rule—which—like the passing of a bill of suspension—is of an interlocutory, or rather initiatory character. It was thus, necessarily, a report of proceedings *in a depending action*. The second related to the discussion in court, when, on account of the mover's not being allowed to file or produce *new affidavits* which, the report bore, (in italics) *were prepared*, the motion was refused. Here, again, "Baron Garrow left it to the Jury to say whether or not this was a true and impartial account of the proceedings in the Common Pleas? If they thought, from the words in italics (which, however, had been proved to be true,) that the account was not a *bona fide* and innocent account, but was maliciously intended to give an unfair colour to the thing, then they would have to consider what damages they would give." The jury returned a verdict for the Newspaper Printer—judge and jury thus holding that, if the account was fair, there was no impropriety in publishing reports of proceedings which related only to *depending actions*. The London Journals, indeed, are in the constant practice of reporting debates, as they take place, *from day to day*, consisting sometimes of the speeches of counsel on the one side, sometimes on the other—sometimes of interlocutory orders, and sometimes only of final judgments; and as this is done more especially with respect to proceedings of the most delicate as well as important nature that take place in the High Court of Chancery, and in the consisterial courts, as well as in the courts of law, it cannot be maintained for a moment, that all these things are practised to an immense extent, literally every hour of every day, in contempt of all the courts in the sister kingdom. If the practice were either illegal, or mischievous, neither the Courts nor the Legislature would suffer it to be thus persevered in; but, as we have seen from the directions repeatedly and advisedly given to juries, by an English judge, the practice is not only legal, but, as Baron GARROW has shown, highly laudatory and beneficial; and it is—we confess it—the source of proud feeling on our part, to find that the doctrines, which we alone, under every species of discountenance, and in opposition to the expressed opinions of some part of the liberal press, to say nothing of the sentiments of lawyers, have maintained for years, are now sanctioned *from the Bench*, and by the daily and uniform practice of England. Constitutional law will yet be paramount, and they will yet blush who have proclaimed that to be law, which exposes all who have been concerned with it to impeachment.

THE STAR.—MARCH 6, 1826.

After some considerable agitation in the early part of the week, it appears that the funds are slowly but steadily rising. This is a sure indication of the return of confidence. The pressure on the money market has already so far abated, that the great capitalists, who, to preserve themselves against unforeseen contingencies, to provide for their own engagements without trusting to the resource of doubtful payments which they had in expectation to receive, and to take up negociated Bills likely to be returned upon them by the temporary failure of the acceptors, had hoarded money to an unexampled extent, are now beginning cautiously to invest the sums which they think it unnecessary any longer to retain unemployed. Another class of monied men, had no doubt locked up very considerable masses of the currency, expecting to see a decline of prices, when they could, by the temptation of ready money, procure beneficial investments, as well in stock as in merchandize, on easy terms. These it would now seem are beginning to put the capital in motion, conceiving that prices have nearly reached their minimum. The consequence of the combined operations of both classes, added to the demands of foreigners, who will not fail to take the benefit of our depressed markets in the present situation of affairs, will, in all human probability, create such a re-action, as must in a very short time render money abundantly plentiful, and restore mercantile credit to its healthy state, reproduce facilities of discounting on the best and only beneficial foundation—real and *bonâ fide* mercantile transactions, the returns of which are thus only anticipated by advances of money, on that which is the sign and symbol of the negotiation—the acceptance of the purchaser.

We sincerely congratulate the country on those symptoms of returning prosperity, for the truth of which we have the testimony of Mr. BARING, in the House of Commons last night; and we turn to the prospect with more pleasure, as we are convinced the nation is indebted to the firmness of his Majesty's Govern[redacted] and its own inexhaustible [redacted] beneficial change. Speculat[redacted] worst, and though the prim[redacted] tered and encouraged this temp[redacted] the minds of a deluded people, [redacted] escape punishment, we a[redacted] the lesson will not be lost upon t[redacted] country—and that in future the purchase [redacted] joint stock share will, in the mind of a real British merchant, be contemplated with associated ideas of danger and shipwreck—a foreign loan, with the perspective of bankruptcy and time bargains, with its never-failing consummation, the ruin and beggary of the family of the adventurer. *Facilis Descensus Averni*. It is easier for the Ethiopian to change his colour, than for a successful gamester in time-bargains to avoid doubling his stakes, and trying his hand on the last desperate throw which completes the destruction of his own fortunes, & of those who may be unhappily connected with him by the ties of consanguinity and friendly confidence.

Although the present Session of Parliament has been unusually active, yet it has not, to use an American phrase, *progressed* much. Its time has, however, been very usefully employed in discussions on the currency and the state of commerce, in which much valuable information has been elicited, and the country has become fully acquainted with the policy of his Majesty's Ministers views; a policy so sound and enlightened that there is no fear of its ultimate triumph and popularity.

Much, however, of the time of the House of Commons has been occupied in the Committee of Supply, in consequence of the perseverance with which every item of the Estmates has been objected to by one or two of the Members; who, at the time they insinuate great discontent prevails in the country, in consequence of the stagnation of trade, and that even we are not sure of a continuance of peace, would reduce our Army and Navy to that of a petty State. What! is the idea to go abroad among foreigners, envious and jealous of our commercial superiority, that Great Britain which only a few months ago prodigally poured forth her treasures into the hungry jaws of every other nation who wanted supplies, is now herself so dispirited by a short season of adversity, that she must call out her watchmen, constables, yeomanry, and local militia, to mount guard over her arsenals and strong places for want of means to pay her troops?—and, after all, where is the economy of taking those peaceable citizens from their ordinary avocations and industrious pursuits, and requiring them to perform military duty, which can be so much more effectually and cheaper performed by the soldiers? We confess our astonishment at the proposal to reduce the army and supply its place by volunteers, in order to save the pay and clothing of our veteran troops.—Truly, if our contemporaries wished to degrade the nation and render her an object of insult to the petty States of Europe, they could not more effectually have pursued their object. Again we say to those who object to the Estimates—examine the various services for which money is asked—point out any one which can be dispensed with—discuss its expediency in reference to its own merits, and not in reference to the number of bankers who have stopped payment. But do not call on the Government, by a vague and sweeping generality, to suspend the ordinary discharge of public duties by a pretended necessity for which there is no foundation.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for March 1826.)

Nikolai Pávlovitch I. Emperor of all the Russias, was born on the 7th July, 1796. His infantile and juvenile days were passed in the same manner as those of Alexander and Constantine,* and which have been already sufficiently explained. The Empress-Mother may be reckoned to have been the chief director of the education of most of the members of the Imperial family, and it was lucky for them, as well as for Russia, that a person of such rank, knowledge, integrity, and virtue, gave herself up to so noble and important an occupation. In this task, in so far as relates to the younger branches, she was greatly assisted by the advice and care of the Emperor Alexander, who was extremely anxious that Nicholas and Michael should become princes of distinction, and that either of them might be adequate for ably replacing him on the throne of the Tsars.

Nicholas was always of a mild, docile, and benevolent disposition, tinctured at times with caprice, obstinacy and severity, more especially after he began to remark the influence of rank and power among the soldiery. Of late, however, while he has retained all his good qualities, we are informed that he has got rid of his bad passions, and now possesses the same calmness, placidness, and deliberation, as his predecessor on the throne. Indeed, it has long been a favourite idea in Russia, that he would, with time, become a second Alexander, and appearances seem to justify the prediction. The life, and especially the early life, of a good and tranquil prince, presents fewer materials for history, than that of an unprincipled and profligate one. Therefore, in the present case, we do not find many incidents worthy of remark, between the infancy and the manhood of the Emperor Nicholas the First.

Under the guardianship of General Lamsdorf, the education of Nicholas and his brother Michael was committed to able teachers, among whom two Germans, Mr. Henry Storch and Mr. Von Adelung, were the most distinguished: the former is well known by his Picture of Petersburgh, his History of Russia, and his works on Political Economy; and the latter is celebrated as one of the first linguists of the age. From their long residence in Russia, as well as their acknowledged talents, these gentlemen were well fitted for the task imposed upon them, and both acquitted themselves with credit and with honour, and were well recompensed by Alexander. Storch's particular duty was to become what La Harp had been to Alexander and Constantine; viz. to teach the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael geography, statistics, political economy, and the science of government; and more especially to give his pupils a complete knowledge of the people, the constitution, the administration, the laws, and the religion of the Russian empire. This was essential, as both princes had the probable, or at least the possible, chance, of becoming monarch of Russia. Von Adelung instructed the Grand Dukes in languages and foreign literature.

Without any superior powers of mind, both the Grand Dukes evinced considerable aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge; they were diligent scholars, and their progress and acquirements pleased the Emperor Alexander and the Empress-Mother. They have received an education befitting their high rank in life, and, as many of the states of Europe had an opportunity of witnessing during their travels, few princes are more polished; they would be ornaments to any court.

Nicholas was always reckoned a young man of good principles, and is said to have shown much self-denial in respect of sensual gratifications; a circumstance the more remarkable, because, as we have seen in former numbers of this Magazine, though he had the advantage of the early counsels of his mother Maria, and the example of her chaste conduct and that of the Dowager-Empress Elizabeth, yet he had no pattern in the male line deserving of imitation at the Russian court; on the contrary, the amours of his father, of Alexander, and of Constantine, deserved, and have received, the highest reprobation.

The Emperor Nicholas, after visiting various states of Europe, and amongst the rest, Great Britain,† in 1816, for the purpose of extending his knowledge of the world and of mankind, returned to Russia. He then made an extensive tour into the interior of his native country, with the view of acquiring minute information respecting various provinces, the natives, the administration, the state of the army, of the navy, the hospitals, and other public establishments.

While at the court of Berlin, in 1816, the Grand Duke's heart was captivated by Louisa Charlotte Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, and he had the happiness of inspiring that Princess with a reciprocal passion.‡ The prospect of such an union, of course, was highly agreeable to the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia; for, besides offering apparent felicity to a loving couple, it would tend to cement more strictly the already existing friendship between the courts of these sovereigns, and it promised a still stronger alliance in the event of Nicholas having children by his spouse and (as has happened) of his ascending the throne of the Tsars. Accordingly, the marriage was celebrated between the Imperial bridegroom and the Royal bride, at St. Petersburgh, on the 13th July 1817, with all due pomp and splendour; the Princess having previously renounced Lutheranism, adopted the Greek religion, and assumed the name of Aleksandra Pheodorovna. The remarkable expressions of his late Majesty Alexander, on this occasion have already been mentioned in the sketch of the life of Constantine.

In Nicholas, to a tall, well-built, rather slender, but handsome person, is joined an oblong visage, with well developed and pleasant features. His eyes are blue and animated, his nose is large and gently aquiline, and his complexion is fair. His forehead, though by no means without dignity, has neither the elevation nor the expansion indicative of superior intelligence. No single passion is strongly pourtrayed in his physiognomy. The general impression made upon us was, that, with an air of complacency,—calmness, gentleness, benevolence, and moderation were the distinguishing qualities of his mind; and these virtues have characterized this monarch's conduct, at least for some years past. We never could read in his features the severity, the caprice, or the obstinacy, of which, like Alexander, he has been accused. Different stories, however, are in circulation at St. Petersburgh, which tend to prove that he had more of a tyrannical spirit, and more impetuosity than his smooth, mild physiognomy and gentle deportment would lead one to expect. We hope that these were adventitious qualities of his mind, which have already diminished, and which, with experience and age, may be completely eradicated.

The Emperor Nicholas has a healthy constitution, is endowed with good natural parts, and possesses excellent principles, tolerable acquirements, sound judgment, and considerable self-command. His morals, his general good conduct, and his attention to religion, have claimed for him the esteem and the love of the Russians. Many of them, indeed, have anxiously looked forward to his becoming the successor of Alexander, an event at which they must now feel highly gratified. His general deportment is rather easy, graceful, and elegant, than dignified; his manners are affable, gentle, and polite; and in society he is a very agreeable personage. He is much beloved by all his *attachés*, from the prince to the meanest domestic of his palace.

As was but natural in a martial country, ever since his infancy, the same taste for military science which has long characterised the Autocrat and the nobles of Russia, has also predominated in Nicholas: and he has uniformly manifested a predilection for a military life, in so far as one can judge in a time of peace; for neither he, nor his brother Michael, was permitted to join the army during the campaigns of 1812—15. He has always been attached, however, to the army, has held different posts, and has passed much time at parades, reviews, and the manœuvres of the troops in the Residence, and in making journeys of general inspection into the surrounding provinces.

From the time of his marriage till his ascent to the throne, Nicholas had always resided in the magnificent Anuitskoi palace at Petersburgh, and supported his large establishment in a handsome style. While he devoted much time to the duties of a soldier, he has been no stranger to domestic life; and agreeably to all reports, he is in full possession of domestic happiness: indeed it has been generally supposed that there is not a happier couple in the Imperial residence than himself and his spouse.

The political education of Nicholas having been long under the direction of the deceased Emperor Alexander, it was very natural for him to declare in his first manifesto that he wished to pursue the same system of policy. We may therefore expect few changes in the government of Russia, at least for some time; unless the state be disturbed by a civil war; an event greatly to be feared.*

The reigning Empress of Russia, Louisa Charlotte Wilhelmina, was born on the 13th July 1798. She received an education suitable to the dignity of the royal princesses of Prussia, and was reared in the Lutheran branch of the Christian religion. At the age of nineteen years to a day, she was espoused by the Emperor Nicholas after the formalities already noticed.

Some years ago, when we had an opportunity of frequently seeing the Empress, her person, like her spouse's, was tall, slender, and genteel; her visage was of the Grecian cast, and her features displayed a mixture of the agreeable and the beautiful with considerable animation and expression. Her manners were polite, gentle, and condescending, and her deportment was highly becoming her sex and rank. She was a genteel and agreeable lady without any fascinating charms, and she was esteemed an excellent mother, and an invaluable wife. We understand that of late she has become considerably stouter and much handsomer, and that her physiognomy may now be pronounced beautiful; thus she improves, contrary to what generally happens, with age and an increase of her family. May she continue to act as she has done, and prove herself as worthy to wear the crown of an Autocratess as she was to be the consort of a Grand Duke of Russia!!!

The issue of Nicholas and his Imperial spouse consists, of, first, Alexander Nikolaevitch, who was born at Moscow on the 29th April 1818, who is therefore seven years of age, and who is the heir presumptive to the throne of Russia.* Second, Maria Nikolaevna, who was born at Petersburgh on the 3d of August 1819. Third Ogla Nikolaévna, who was born at Petersburgh on the 11th September 1822;—and fourth ——— Nikolaevitch, who was born in 1824.

Having thus rapidly sketched the life of Nicholas, we shall now allude to the present state of Russia, and to some recent events which have excited uncommon interest, and then conclude with some notice of this monarch's conduct in the midst of great difficulties.

Different epochs have been fixed when Napoleon should have died at the zenith of his glory, and perhaps it might be said with justice, that his great rival, Alexander, for the same reason, should have fallen in the spring of 1825. Up to this period, with the utmost assiduity, this monarch had been steadily and successfully employing his vast means for the increase of knowledge, and for the civilization of his people; he had been zealously and mercifully paving the way for the future enfranchisement and exaltation of the whole nation. But within the last six or eight month irritated by the intrigues of the Jesuits, listening to the illiberal portion of his own cabinet council, and guided by the opinions of a foreign minister, Alexander changed, nay reversed, many of his best plans for the improvement of Russia; he laid the axe to the tree of his own well-earned fame; he even threw down the foundation of pyramids of intellect and wisdom, which he had erected in opposition to nearly insuperable difficulties; in a word, he began a retrograde march towards ignorance and barbarism.

It must be confessed, however, that Alexander's situation had become critical and distressing. The campaigns of 1812—15; the great influx of foreigners into Russia at and subsequent to the invasion; the residence of the Russian army of occupation in France; the travels and foreign sojourns of the nobles; and many other causes, led to the *frottement*, as the French say, or the contact of ideas, and to the consequent spread of liberal sentiments. The officers of the army especially had imbibed notions of liberty and of free government, which, however well adapted for other countries, Russia is not deemed sufficiently advanced in civilization for receiving. Devoid of the extensive political knowledge of the Tsar, who judiciously proceeded step by step in the elevation of his country, these inexperienced and visionary enthusiasts were forming romantic plans which could only be accomplished, with peace and advantage, in the course of time, but which they imagined could be realized in a day; hence they plotted the overthrow of the empire, without looking to the dismal consequences immediate or remote. A division of Russia into three kingdoms, for the three Imperial brothers, might be highly desirable, were it calmly arranged; but the total overthrow of such an immense realm as Russia is a truly serious affair, both for that empire and for the surrounding nations.

As Alexander has not created the embarrassing state of affairs in 1825, his administration is not to be blamed. The liberal ideas of the Russians have been acquired by extensive intercourse with foreign nations; and one of the first results of their knowledge has been a wish to improve their nation, and to emancipate it at once from despotic power.

Notwithstanding that Nicholas is seated on the throne, Constantine seems to have a strong party, who regret his late conduct. The Grand Duke's life may be divided into two great epochs. First, from his birth till his second marriage in 1820, including forty-one years of his career: and secondly from his second marriage till 1826. During this period he appears in two totally different characters.

To use the phraseology of the day the renunciation and abdication of Constantine has excited uncommon interest among the politicians of Europe; and alleged causes and conjectures have followed each other in rapid succession, to explain so unexpected and so uncommon an event. One ascribes it to the remission of certain visitations to which the conduct of Constantine had rendered him liable†—a second, to his love of domestic retirement—a third, to his marriage with a Roman Catholic lady, now the Princess Lovitch—a fourth, to the love that he bears that prince, and circumstances which would render his elevation to the throne any thing to her but a gratification—a fifth, to Alexander's fear that his great political system would be overthrown—a sixth, to the maternal influence and authority of his Imperial mother, Maria Pheodorovna—a seventh, to the interests of Russia being better provided for by the succession of his brother Nicholas—and an eighth, to the extreme delicacy of his wife's health, in consequence of which it would be impossible for her to reside at St. Petersburgh!!! The Grand Duke himself assigns as reasons for his conduct, his want of ambition, his incapacity for the Government of such an empire as Russia, and his deficiency of the necessary acquirements of a monarch: he also regards such a dignity as contrary to the oath of fidelity he had taken to Alexander and his successor, as well as to the requisite submission to the will of his deceased brother and sovereign.

The journals of the day have teemed with encomiums on Constantine and Nicholas, with respect to their "self-sacrificing feelings—their contest of affection—the two self-denying emperors—their singular exhibition of self-denial—their unexampled friendly contest—their loyalty and zeal"—and both have been applauded for their generosity in declining a crown which only rendered it evident how worthy each of them was to wear it.

The mental character of Constantine, and the brutal excess of his youth, early alarmed both the Empress-Mother and Alexander, and showed them the unfitness of that prince for the government of Russia. In case of his ascent to the throne, they justly dreaded a repetition of the catastrophe by which Paul fell a victim to assassination. The atrocity of some of the Grand Duke's deeds, at a maturer age, and the general dislike manifested to him, also powerfully confirmed their opinions and their fears. Indeed, a few of his actions cannot be depicted in colours black enough, while others are of so extraordinary and shocking a nature as to preclude their relation. From the age of puberty till he reached his thirty-sixth year, Constantine was a highly unpopular person. He had displeased every class of society by his uncommon, and libertine, and cruel conduct, as well as the Emperor Alexander, and all the members of the Imperial family. He was only popular among his retainers and his favorites, and a part of the army, that regarded him as a martial, bold, enterprising character, who, if he had the power, would immediately give them employment, and open the way to promotion by a declaration of war against the Turks.

For various deeds Constantine had been called before his brother Alexander, and secretly reproved in severe terms; and he even received strong reprimands in presence of some of the *attachés* of the Emperor. After one case, Alexander is said to have been quite wroth with Constantine, to have addressed him in the strongest language of reprobation, and to have threatened him with some severe visitation of his displeasure, should he become guilty of any similar action.

From the above statements it may be collected, that it was much desired by his mother and by Alexander to cut off the Tsesarévitch from the succession when a plausible prétence offered itself. Besides, Constantine, who is an intelligent and shrewd man, in his calm moments, must have been conscious of the delicate position in which he would find himself if covered with the Imperial crown. The fate of his father, whom he so much resembled both in physiognomy and character, must have made a lively impression upon his mind, and awakened his fear at the idea of ascending the throne, the steps of which have been so often stained with blood; he had good grounds to dread assassination, or at least an unnatural death.* At the same time, ambition and the desire of power generally blind princes to their fate.

Having alluded to the real causes of Constantine's exclusion from a crown, to which he was legitimate heir, we shall next expose the machinery of the non-diplomatic, humbug manifesto of Nicholas the First, on his ascent to the throne;—a manifesto full of inconsistencies, dissimulation, and deceit. With all the talents and ingenuity of the cabinet council, the ministers, the directing senate, the Empress-Mother, and the Emperor himself, a most imperfect and unsatisfactory statement has been composed, which neither explains the exclusions of Constantine's right to the succession, nor his real abdication after he had been, for powerful political reasons, proclaimed Emperor. A single statement is sufficient to develope the farce of bolstering up these documents. Any individual, acquainted with Russia, who will read them with moderate attention, must conclude that the Empress-Mother has been the grand agent in accomplishing the present fate of the Tresarévitch Constantine. No step respecting the nick-named voluntary renunciation of the succession of the throne was taken by Alexander, or by Constantine, without the previous approbation of the Empress Mother being obtained. Of course, on the arrival of the news of the death of Alexander, we must conclude that her Imperial Majesty immediately communicated to Nicholas (granting his previous ignorance) the nature of the act which appointed him successor to the throne. Yet for strong political reasons, Nicholas took the oath of fidelity to Constantine, and had him proclaimed Emperor. But says his Majesty, "scarcely had we discharged this sacred duty, when we were apprised by the Senate that there had been deposited in their hands a letter, &c." And all this is related, as if the world would believe that his Majesty never had heard one word of the said act and will of Alexander, by vir-

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* It ought to have been remarked in the sketches of the lives of Alexander and Constantine, that Catharine the Second took immense pains herself in their early education. She wrote tales for their amusement, and composed several historical and moral essays, which were afterwards collected, under the title "Bibliotheque des Grands-Ducs Alexandre et Constantine." Vide Tooke's Catharine II.

† When in Great Britain the Grand Duke Nicholas was reckoned foolishly *liberal*, and even prodigally extravagant; but as the Emperor Alexander had given him a handsome allowance to support the dignity of the Russian Court, this was the less deserving of censure.

‡ It is said by a very late author that the Emperor Alexander, on his way from Paris to Petersburgh in 1815, remained a few days at Berlin, "and concluded with the King of Prussia the marriage of his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the King's daughter, the Princess Charlotte." Vide Lloyd's Alexander the First; a work that contains some good sketches, and numerous anecdotes, highly illustrative of the life of that monarch. An amiable partiality towards the "great and the good" Tsar, is remarkable, however, in many of the details.

* The following description of the present Emperor of Russia is taken from the Gazette of Lausanne, and may be reckoned pretty exact, with the exception of the "martial air," and the "penetration" of Nicholas:—"The Grand Duke Nicholas Pavlovitch, the present Emperor, is high in stature, possessing good symmetry of body. He has a martial air, and a countenance and address which indicate much penetration. He is much devoted to study, and is particularly occupied with the demonstrative and military sciences; he has even attained in this respect to a considerable degree of knowledge. The art of fortification is familiar to him; and so far as regards Russia, he is profoundly acquainted with every branch of the science applicable to that country.

"This Prince, moreover, observes system and regularity in all his proceedings, and is perfectly informed in the art of accounts, &c. The palace of Anitchof, which he inhabited up to the time of his accession, was a model of elegance, order, and good taste. He is very fond of music, and particularly of the military kind; he has himself some talent in that science: assisted by a skilful professor named Stoin, he has composed, for the regiments of the Miners and Pioneers under his command, the most beautiful military music in Europe.

"The French theatre is greatly indebted to the Emperor Nicholas and his spouse the Empress Alexandra. He has upheld it against the intrigues of some Russians who would be exclusionists, and frequently had Frenchmen to perform at the fêtes given at the palace of Anitchof.

"He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, which he cherishes by an abundance of exercise in marshalling and reviewing the troops. He is often found at eight, amid the most rigorous cold, going round the guards, to be assured by his own knowledge that every thing is in order."

* The Grand Duke Alexander Nicolaëvitch, son to the present Emperor, is a boy about seven years old, of a most prepossessing appearance, and of great promise. He has had, for the last year, a chevalier who attends him in his exercise and amusements. This gentleman is Major Mercier, formerly captain in the regiment of Noble Cadets. The young prince frequently walks out dressed as a colonel of hussars, and salutes with grace and politeness such persons as meet him, and pay that homage due to his high birth. He speaks Russian, French, English, and German.—*Gazette of Lausanne.*

† This allusion is chiefly to the Grand Duke having been concerned in the revolt of the Semenovskoi regiment, in the year 1820.

* *Royal Philosophy.*

Happy the world, the poet sings,
When we've Philosophers for Kings—
And nearly such was Constantine,
Who might have reign'd—yet would resign.

At Russia annals perhaps he started,
Seeing how Autocrats departed;
And shrewdly judging by the letter,
He thought that Nick would suit them better.

Vide Morning Chronicle, Jan. 17, 1826.

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tue of which he was to become Autocrat. Such conduct needs no comment; this is only one act of the strange tragi-comedy, which carries falsehood on its front, and deception in its bosom.

According to his letter, by his renunciation of the throne, Constantine is not only to add a new warranty and a further power to the obligation into which he voluntarily entered on the occasion of the divorce of his first wife, but by this measure he is to prove to the empire and to the whole world, the purity of his sentiments; and besides he is peculiarly desirous that Alexander should procure his mother's accession to his abdication!! What sophistry!—the planner of his humiliation months afterward is to be intreated to consent to his renunciation of a crown which was to be withheld from his brow. Alexander and the empress mother took their measures with security: they had obtained the as yet invisible supplementary act relative to the succession, before they even consented to the divorce, afraid perhaps, that if the separation from his first spouse had been previously accomplished, the Tsarévitch might change his mind. From the first letter of Constantine to Alexander, it is perfectly clear that though the whole affair had been cunningly arranged in the year 1820, yet that the obligation made in that year was not deemed sufficiently valid to insure the crown to Nicholas. Had not this been so, why was there composed a second declaratory letter in 1822?

Constantine's Imperial brothers and his mother's advice were tantamount to a command; for putting the power of the Tsar out of the question, in case of a refusal to comply with his wishes, the Empress Mother had always maintained the most extraordinary influence and accendancy, not only over Constantine, but over Alexander and over all the other members of her family; an influence which has to some appeared almost to amount to fascination.

Constantine therefore addresses, as it were, a voluntary letter to Alexander at the time he earnestly desired to espouse Miss Grudzinki, because he knew there was not the least chance of his marriage being legalized, unless he consented to the sacrifice of a crown, which belonged to him by right of primogeniture and the law of succession of the imperial family. His extreme earnestness to join himself to that lady, his being absolutely absorbed in love and the pressure of the emperor's and his mother's advice, will aloud account for Constantine having signed a letter, vouched in the strongest terms of personal humiliation and degradation---of absolute effeminacy and extraordinary weakness. Could that prince, whose powers of mind are far above mediocrity, ever have said that he did not lay claim to the spirit, the abilities, or the strength, which would be required, if he should exercise the high dignity to which he possessed a right by birth, unless there had been some obliquity of his intellect at the time? Could any male member of the imperial family of Russia, in the prime of life, endowed with good talents, full of corporeal vigour, of an enterprising spirit, and of unquestioned bravery, sign a deed which was only fit to have been presented to a Peter the third of Russia, or a Stanislaus of Poland, unless he had been compelled by the force of circumstances? most assuredly not.

The Russian *en masse* have been charged with duplicity by Dr. Lyall, and every day's experience, and every new book on Russia, confirms his statements; as for instance, Cochrane's, Holman's, and Lloyd's publications. The late Tsar was also chargeable with this vice. Besides many other public and private accounts, the following circumstances completely prove this fact. His imperial Majesty, during many years, used every means in his power to persuade his nation and the world that the French burned Moscow, while in 1824, his own Aide-de-camp, Colonel Bourtourlin, in his History of the campaign of 1812---15, boldly came forward and confessed that the Russians themselves were the incendiaries!!! But the excessive duplicity of Alexander is rendered still more evident by the second supplement to the manifesto of Nicholas. Knowing the warm temperament, the impetuous disposition, the appalling actions of the youth, and the barbarous deeds of the manhood of the Grand Duke Constantine; and bearing in mind the plan of the Tsesarévitch's exclusion from the throne, which was already written and signed; how could Alexander, but in the spirit of deep hypocrisy and unbounded dissimulation, and with an earnest attempt at false glossing, permit himself in answer to Constantine's first letter to say,---"I have found nothing in it which caused surprise, as I always knew how to value the sublime sentiments of your heart It has given me a new proof of your sincere attachment to the state and your care for the preservation of undisturbed tranquillity;" and how could the Tsar and her imperial mother talk of the "noble motives" and the "pure sentiments," by which Constantine was guided? such language was surely ill befitting a prince who had been compelled to exclude himself from a throne, and who had not hitherto been distinguished, except for his excesses, his martial spirit, and his bravery.

The manifesto of Alexander, the third supplement, is drawn up in conformity of Constantine's first letter and that monarch's answer; but though Constantine's letter be dated the 14th January o. s. 1822 and the emperor's answer, the 2d February of the same year, the manifesto only seems to have got a diplomatic grasp on the 16th of August, 1823; *i. e.* above a year and half after the business had been politically arranged. What was the cause of this delay.

In this manifesto the same double dealings is every where remarked as in Alexander's first letters; hence his Majesty speaks of Constantine's "voluntary act," and his "following his own inclination," having transferred his right of succession to his brother Nicholas; hence also the expressions "We are deeply affected by this sacrifice, which our dearly beloved brother has resolved to make with such great selfdenial for the confirmation of the hereditary statutes of our imperial house (*i. e.* the supplementary act respecting the succession, which excludes Constantine) and the unshaken tranquillity of the Russian empire," (*i. e.* the danger which was apprehended of Constantine's misrule, if he should ascend the throne)

The fourth and the fifth supplements to the manifesto consist of two letters of the Grand Duke Constantine, one of which is addressed to his mother the empress, and the other his brother, Nicholas They are both dated Warsaw, the 26th November (8th December) 1825 and correspond in sentiment with the former documents. They were written, however, before Constantine was aware that his brother was about to have him proclaimed emperor of Russia. Courier, were passing and repassing between Petersburgh and Warsaw, and even the Grand Duke Michael consented to become the bearer of despatches between his imperial brothers, while the Russians of all ranks both at home and abroad were taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity to Constantine as sovereign of the North.

Constantine's forced renunciation of the succession, and his abdication of a crown---for although his name has been erased from the list he assuredly was emperor --seemed to produce universal disappointment, but still tranquillity was maintained. These circumstances are explained by the fact that the Grand Duke had become much more popular within the last five years. On the ascent of Nicholas to the throne, the late insurrection took place, the results of which are fresh in the memory of our readers.

By the account of the Emperor Nicholas himself, in his address to the Russian nation, the sacred words—fidelity, oaths, legitimate order, and even the name of the Grand Duke Constantine, were merely pretexts for treason and for the better execution of the designs of the conspirators—"designs long contrived, long meditated, long matured in darkness." Inspired with furious and mad ideas of revolution, they intended at once to cast down the throne and the laws, to produce anarchy, and ultimately to overturn the empire. These inconsiderate, foolish, and blood-thirsty individuals, these discontented, cruel, and barbarous desperadoes, were to commence their grand scheme, by a horrible deed—the assassination of the whole Imperial family!!! In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is situated in the middle of the castle, repose the ashes of all the monarchs of Russia from the time of Peter the Great. On the 12th February every member of the dyansty of Romanof makes a point of attending a religious ceremony, which is well described by Holman in his Travels, in memory of Paul. While in the acts of devotion, or after their conclusion, the Imperial victims were to have been shut up in the church, and there murdered. The castle was then to have been seized, all the foreigners in the Residence were to have been murdered, and Petersburgh was to have been given up to the soldiers to be pillaged for three days.

In a proclamation which the Emperor issued after the insurrection, he made known many of the details of the conspiracy, which he ascribed at the same time to "a handful of factious persons." That proclamation appeared in the London newspapers on the 23d January; and on the following day, Dr. Lyall made numerous comments upon the state of Russian affairs in the Morning Chronicle, among which is the following observation in allusion to the opinions of the Emperor Nicholas.

"These are not my opinions; I know, on the contrary, that the spirit of reform or revolution has spread far and wide, and that it exists among many of the officers of the army, and among some of the nobles of the highest and most ancient families of the empire."

This statement, alas! has already been but too fully verified. We learn from the journals of the day that the spirit of insurrection has manifested itself in the government of Kief, and even in Bessarabia, besides Petersburgh; and among the conspirators occur the standard Russian names Dólgorukii Galitsin, Orlof, Lapuchin, Muravief, Trubetskoi, Demidof, Obolenkii, &c. &c. Two thousand officers have been arrested.

The late insurrection, however long prepared, and however well organized, was taken by surprise, and hurried into action by extraordinary events, and has been defeated for a time; but the Tsar and the Russians should recollect that the spark of revolution is not extinguished: on the contrary, the spirit of reform has extended from the borders of Poland to the Walls of China, and from the Neva to the Araxes.

We should like to see Russia advance in the scale of nations; but the march of civilization cannot be forced; rude peasants cannot be transformed into civilized free citizens by revolution, by the cane, by the word of command, or by an Imperial Ukaz.

Like his brother the late Alexander, Nicholas goes about the city sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, to remark what is going forward, and is every where received with joy and enthusiasm. A short while ago he was in the square where the celebrated gigantic monument of Peter the Great is placed. Casting his eyes on the statue of the Tsar, he exclaimed to the great men by whom he was surrounded—"He also had many obstacles to overcome, but with perseverance and the aid of God, he succeeded in destroying the faction. I have the courage to desire what is good, and with that many difficulties vanish." It must be recollected, however, that Peter the Great possessed uncommon powers of mind, and that he had only a rude people and an ignorant army to govern, who had no ideas of liberty; whereas now, a portion, at least, of the general population is illuminated, and Russia having come into collision with the other states of Europe, has acquired a new train of sentiments.

Other anecdotes must be reserved for another occasion. Therefore to conclude, when we take into consideration the dangers which Nicholas the First has already incurred—that conspiracies have so early manifested themselves in various parts of the empire—that a revolutionary spirit widely prevails; and that, besides revolts, we already hear of incendiaries attempting to burn the Residence, we cannot but view Nicholas's situation as one of great danger, and congratulate ourselves that Providence has not made us Autocrats of Russia.

MISCELLANY.

The whispering gallery of St. Paul's has long been famous, but now we have the whispering galleries of Westminister Bridge. Mr. Partington, the lecturer on mechanics, assures us that if a person whispers in any of the octagonal cavities on one side of the bridge, he will be distinctly heard by a person in the corresponding cavity on the other side of the bridge. When we consider this science of sound properly, it does not appear that philosophers pay it proper attention; for, if they did, might we not suppose, by proper cavities, say on the line between London and modern Athens, and placing persons in the focus of each with a speaking trumpet, a regular *gabble* might be carried on between the two capitals, and thus render each an essential service; or in the building of noblemen's mansions, the ladies should always contrive to have a whispering niche in each of the interior rooms, to hold a correspondence with their lovers in some suitable hollow in the exterior.

Never was the Atlantic Ocean in such a foul deplorable state as at present; its surface presents nothing but wrecks of all descriptions—rafts, junks, logs, &c. forming an awful conglomeration. The forests of Canada were transported to the deep by the Columbus and Baron Renfrew, who have spread their ruins wide to the destruction of others; now not one ship in fifty can cross over to America without falling a victim to these bugbears of the sea. It is reported that Neptune intends ere long to bring the English stock jobbers before the court of Jove, and to have them tried and punished as they deserve for their hideous crimes.

Fletcher, the famous gambler, and allowed by all to be King of the Fancy for many years, made once a bet with a gentleman for a thousand pounds that he had a *swine* such a fleet racer that it would tripple in distance any other animal of the same kind opposed to it. The day for running arrived, and the race course was crowded with spectators, the majority of whom were certain that Fletcher was *in* for it for once. The *grumphies* were produced; the one fat and strong, the other lean and hungry; when started, the latter went off at a full gallop like a greyhound, the former hung behind, and seemed wishing to find a bed to repose on, nor could the application of whips mend his pace a great deal; he went retrograde as much as he advanced, and at last remained stationary with his mouth open: ere this time, however, the other had arrived at his well filled potatoe trough, fully a mile distant, deciding the wager, of course, without a doubt. Another time Fletcher made a bet that a Scotch louse would outrun an Irish one. This was in a tavern; the vermin were soon obtained, and were to run on a trencher plate, each having its own plate. Before they were put upon the run our gambler placed himself with his back to the room fire, and held his plate behind him. When the *poulies* were brought to the scratch, away scampered Donald's friend, leaving poor Paddy benumbed on his cold race ground.

The peasantry of Scotland imagine that the French in general live upon Frogs---are a light lean people, who make good Dancing Masters; but Louis the 18th, who stopped a considerable while amongst them at Holyrood house, changed their ideas much on this subject, being an extreme corpulent person. Two of them looking at the kingly Bourbon one day---said one to his comrade, "De'il bit man, that chiel has not been fed upon *deaf nits* all his day."---"Na'na (returned his friend) he has not ay lived on *puddocks*."

During the moon-light evenings in London, various catch-penny Astronomers start observatories in popular corners and allure strangers to give them so much, to have a peep at the Man in the Moon, through a machine mounted something in the form of a Telescope, although 'tis only a tube of painted wood with a sheet of window glass fitted into the field of the instrument. A Scotsman passing one of these Astronomers the other night, paid to have a peep, and while *gloring* through with intensity of interest, the Sage of the Stars desired him to look by the left leg of the Man in the Moon and he should see a Lunar Mountain. Swanders gazed and better gazed---and at last replied "De'il a bit man, hang the mountain I see." The Showman next entreated him to look right before the man's nose, and he should behold what all philosophers supposed to be the Lunar London---the Scotsman obeyed, and answered as before, "De'il a bit man, Lunon's no younder." The Astronomer now entreated on our friend from the North to make his observations in some other quarter; but his temper now being roused, he exclaimed "De'il damn the bitman---gies back my siller."---The poor fellow, dreading the fire that flew from Sandy's eye on his saying this ---actually returned the *tippence*, which so pleased the Scotsman that he really returned the swindler the *half* of it.

When Sir Walter Scott's Lady wants any new expensive dress or piece of splendid furniture, she asks her worthy husband if he be agreed; and if the Poet makes any complaint respecting the want of money, she instantly tells him, "ye maun write anither novel, Wattie."

On a Scotsman being asked, if he was a Nobleman what would be his Coat of Arms; replied, that the "beasts on't should be a Snail and a Maggat—(and the motto)—De'il take the hinmost."

Dining in Plymouth lately (says a traveller) with my old Publication, Peter Yeo—who should enter the room but Dick Hallibut, the fisher lad, who once saved my life off the Eddistone Light-house, when I was swept overboard coming home from the West Indies. And "Well, Dick, how does the world use you, my good fellow?" quoth the traveller—"As well as can be expected," replied Dick, "I'm got married now since I saw you." "And who have you got, my dear lad" enquired his benefactor, when Dick answered with the most contented and comical phiz ever seen. "Why, who should you think but a Devonshire Dumpling." The traveller laughed, and Dick explained—"Why, don't you know," said he, "that in this country, where the girls are all short and squat made—having loving little eyes—and sweet little lips—and warm little hearts that they are called Devonshire Dumplings?"

Dr. Spiers, the Physiologist of the London Institution, tells us that the hair of the head is frequently extremely sensitive, and dare not be touched without giving its owner acute pain. In an instance he saw at Paris of this, where the person was a Hussar who had received a kick from a horse on the back, whenever *one* of the hairs of his head was touched he raved like a madman—every hair was a nerve of the utmost sensibility. We doubt not the truth of this---every body dreads their hair being meddled with either more or less, and not one in a thousand there be but will *roar* out lustily on having it pulled.

Hogmanay night is expected to be held in London this season in very superior style; it is the last night of the drooping year, as all Scotsmen know, a night ever sacred to sociality and honest bumpers; a night whereon pilgrims meet who have been wandering through the wilderness of this world, to congratulate one another on having struggled on *anither twalmonth*, and to hope, after getting about *hauf fu'*, that the approaching year will be *nae waur* than the outgoing one. The chief cause why this antient festival of the Sons of Caledonia will far surpass any others that have gone before it in the metropolis, is that *Atholl Brose* will be obtained in perfection this season and in plenty: this brose is formed of quite other ingredients than *kail brose, mussle brose*, &c. or any other mixture whatever. It is composed of whisky and honey, and as the former of these will be found in every tavern ere that time, and as of the latter this season has been a most profuse harvest, the jovial consequences that will ensue are obvious; the Spirit of Burns will behold the scene with rapture; and was that famous fiddler, Neil Gow, in being, he would *twirl* the most enchanting notes from his violin, with the warmest enthusiasm,

"For aye while he wore Tartan Trow,
He dearly lo'ed the Athol brose,
And wae was he, we may suppose,
To play Farewell to Whisky o'".

An *unmanly* ruffian secreted himself in Miss Foote's bedchamber, the other evening, at her hotel in Edinburgh. Miss Foote had retired to rest, when the person was discovered by the noise and confusion he made in moving from his hidingplace. The lady immediately called out, and alarmed the house; but the ruffian escaped before any body arrived. Mr. Hayne and Colonel Berkeley intend proving an *alibi*.

Mr. L. G. W. K. C Klatorski (what a funy name!) has not, as it was stated, pawned his brooch. He merely lent it to the Hon. A. Carzon, who did the office for him, and presented him with the duplicate after he had spent the net proceeds. Who is it reprobates the scanty and niggardly measures observed by our nobility in the education of their children?

It will be recollected, that it was provided by the Act passed last year, for lowering Custom Duties, that it should be lawful for his Majesty to order an additional fifth to be collected on the goods imported in the ships of any country which levied higher duties upon those imported in British ships than in its own national vessels.

The Netherlands having fallen into the practice contemplated by this Act, the *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a Proclamation ordering "a further duty, amounting to one-fifth part of the existing duties," to be levied on all goods brought by Netherland ships. Another Proclamation acting on the same principles, and for the same reasons, imposes a countervailing tonnage duty of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, upon every Netherland vessel importing salt to this country, A third Proclamation orders a new copper coinage of penny, half penny and farthing pieces.

His Majesty's ship Tartar, Captain Brown, arrived at Portsmouth from Lima, &c, is a most important arrival; she brings it is said, near two millions of dollars on merchants' account; her specie was insured at Lloyd's to the amount of 150,000l.

By a Treasury Document just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total public income of the United Kingdom, in the year ended 5th Jan. 1826, was 57,273,896l. 2*s.* 1½*d.* Expenditure, 51,628,027l. 16*s.* 1½*d.* Surplus of income over expenditure, 5,653,841l. 6*s.* 0½*d.*

We have been greatly delighted in the perusal of "The English in Italy;" it contains so much truth and sterling sentiment, delivered in a style so unostentatious though superior, as at once to account for the extensive reception with which we understand it to be every where meeting; indeed, its very rarity as the first skilful sketch that has been given of Italian society, would have ensured this, had much less talent been employed on the subject than these intelligent pages evidently manifest.

Amidst the mass of royal and illustrious personages, of whom the Margravine of Anspach has in her Memoirs, presented the reader with original anecdotes, may be noticed particularly, His present Majesty---The late Queen Caroline---The late Emperor of Austria---The Empress Catherine of Russia---Napoleon and Josephine---The King of Poland---Queen of Portugal---Charles IV. of Spain---The Grand Signor---Frederic the Great, and the present King of Prussia---Louis XVIII.---The King of Sweden---The King of Naples---The Duke of Richmond---Lord Nugent---The Earl and Countess of Berkeley---Lord Forbes---Lord Craven---The Earl of Warwick---The Countess of Denbigh---The late Duke and Duchess of Marlborough---Lady Althemarle---Lords Thurlow and Loughborough---The Marquis of Lansdowne---Lord Strangford---Prince Potemkin---Princess de Radzivil, and numerous other foreigners of distinction.